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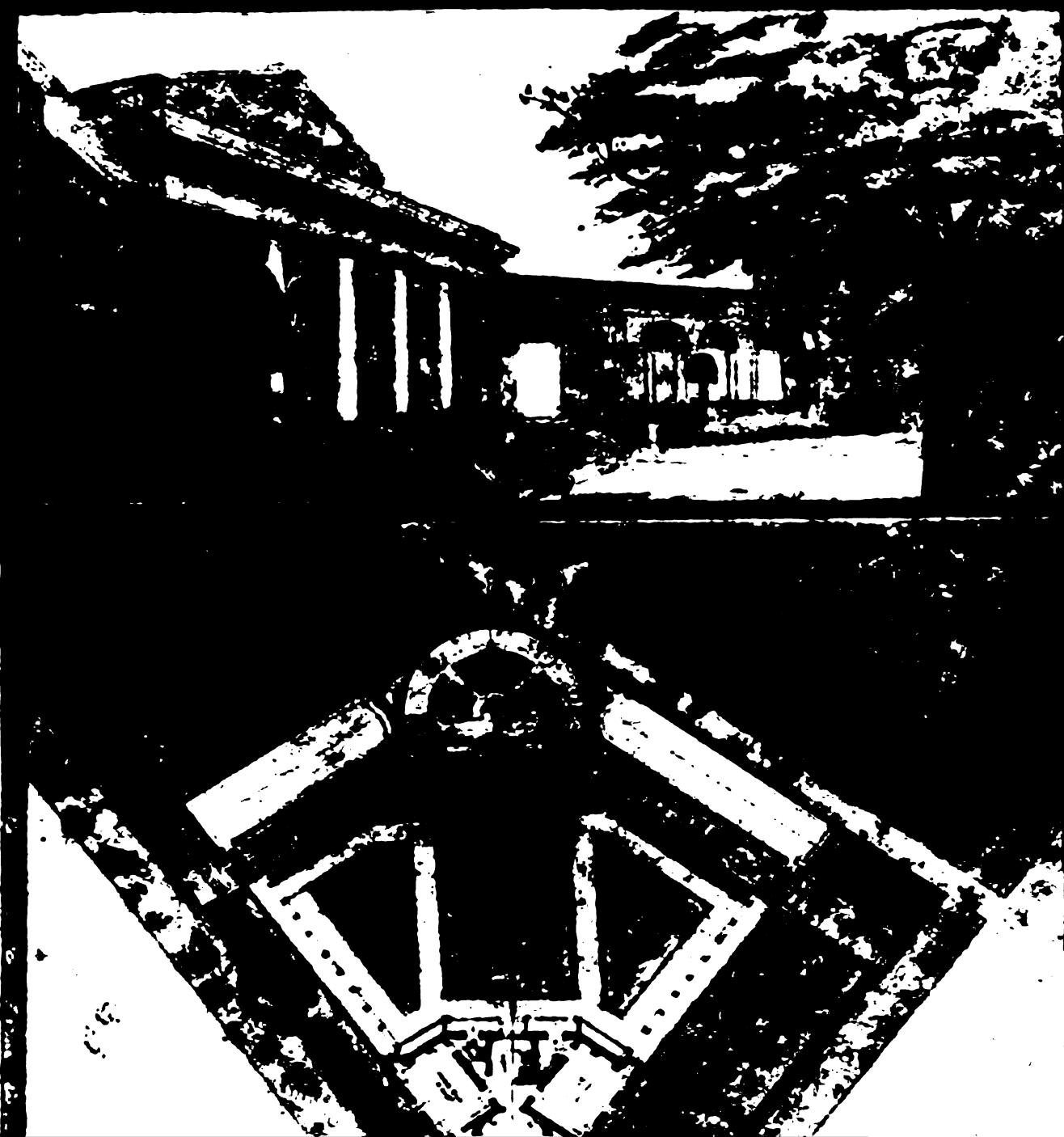
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*Proceedings of the ... annual
convention of the American ...*

American Institute of Architects

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NOTE:

By a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, Mr. Glenn Brown, F. A. I. A., Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, was requested to contribute a portrait of himself for publication in the Proceedings. It is to be regretted that Mr. Brown's modesty has made it necessary to issue the Proceedings without it, and that the information came so late that there has been no time to procure another portrait in place of Mr. Brown's.

Owing to the illness of the editor the Proceedings are issued nearly a month later than would otherwise have been the case.

ALFRED STONE, *Editor.*

ERRATA.

The President has appointed for 1908:

COMMITTEE ON SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

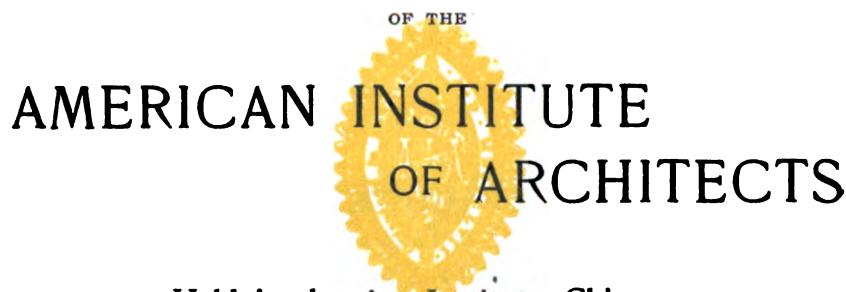
JOHN M. DONALDSON, <i>Chairman,</i>	Detroit, Mich.
WM. A. BORING,	New York, N. Y.
D. H. BURNHAM,	Chicago, Ill.
F. W. STRIEBINGER,	Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES G. HILL,	Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTE SEAL.

H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE,	New York, N. Y.
RALPH ADAMS CRAM,	Boston, Mass.
WM. M. KENDALL,	New York, N. Y.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-FIRST
ANNUAL CONVENTION



Held in the Art Institute, Chicago,
NOVEMBER, 18, 19, 20, 1907.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, A. I. A.,
ALFRED STONE, Editor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
E. L. FREEMAN COMPANY, PRINTERS
1907.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
THE OCTAGON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Convention Proceedings.

190193

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Because of the desire of the Board of Directors that the "Proceedings" of the Forty-first Annual Convention should be promptly issued, and in view of the multifarious duties of the Secretary, incident to the Convention and the first meeting of the new Board of Directors, the editing of the "Proceedings" was intrusted to the undersigned, who wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the President, Frank Miles Day; to Mr. J. Lawrence Mauran, F. A. I. A.; and to Mr. Norman M. Isham, A. A. I. A., for valuable assistance rendered.

ALFRED STONE,

Editor.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1907.

The Convention met in Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the President, Frank Miles Day, in the chair.

George Miller, Esq., Assistant Corporation Counsel, representing His Honor Fred A. Busse, Mayor of Chicago, was introduced and made the following address of welcome:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY GEORGE MILLER, ESQ.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: The ancients looked upon architecture as the chief art, subordinating even sculpture and painting to it. In every age, where traces of architecture may be found, it is an indication of civilization. It is the mirror of the age of its creation. Emerson links it with eloquence and spoke of it as among the "mixed arts," whose end was sometimes beauty, and sometimes use; but it will not be expected of a member of the legal fraternity to discuss architecture at a convention of architects, and yet you have the law in your profession, as I have the law in mine. It was either Dr. Hillis or Dr. Kingsley who said, in a famous lecture, that in the construction of a wall the architect must give heed to the law of gravitation; in the construction of an arch, to the law of resistance; and in the construction of the dome, to the law of proportion and of symmetry; and if you will tolerate a suggestion from a member of Chicago's law depart-

ment, thrown in incidentally to those of you who belong to Chicago, may I suggest that in the practice of your profession you will also pay heed to our building ordinances? (Laughter.)

It is fitting that this Convention should assemble in Chicago. Chicago is the home of the sky-scraper. It was the elevator that drove you from your five-story buildings to your ten, but it was the steel cage of the sky-scraper that removed all limitation to the height of your buildings.

I come here to-night as the messenger of His Honor the Mayor, to bid you welcome to our city and to express the hope that your stay here may be so pleasant that you will never hold another Convention in any other place. (Laughter and applause.)

The President extended the thanks of the Institute to Mr. Miller for his welcome, and delivered :

THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Some time ago I was asked to state the reasons for the existence of the American Institute of Architects, the principles for which it stands, and the ends for which it strives.

It seems to me that an occasion on which so many members have gathered, and on which so many friends show their interest in our art and our affairs, is one on which such a statement may well be attempted.

The men who founded the Institute declared they wished to "unite in fellowship the Architects" of this country. That was their first object, and it has been largely realized. If we consider the state of the profession fifty years ago, when, as those who knew it say, every man's hand was against his brother, when the ordinary amenities of professional conduct were almost unknown, we must agree that a very substantial advance has been made. Even in the twenty years of my own experience, I can see a change from detraction and distrust to respect and friendship among architects. I would not be held to assume that all this improvement is due to the existence of the Institute, yet I think that much of it is. The millenium is not yet at hand, and there is still a field for such civilizing work. And as long as men of fair skill and of reasonably high standards of conduct are not joined with us, we ought to feel that we have not pushed this matter far enough, because the mere bringing together of men striving for a worthy cause unites them in fellowship.

But the founders went on to say that they wanted to combine the efforts of American architects "to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession." And I doubt whether we could even now make a better definition of such of our aims as concern ourselves alone. Things have changed a good deal in the fifty years of the Institute's existence. The architect is a much larger factor in the scheme of American civilization than he then was. The picture of this change Mr. Post, who has been an eye witness of it, drew when he said, "Fifty years ago the architect had but little status in the community, either as a man of science or of affairs—still less as an artist. He was regarded by the general public as a mere harmless dilettante. To-day the architect is the accepted arbiter

in all matters connected with the building art, he is recognized as the acute man of business without whose aid no structure, from the cottage to the palace, from the sky-scraper to the capitol of a commonwealth, can be judiciously or economically constructed." But the subjects with which the Institute has concerned itself have changed but little in these fifty years. Chiefly they are as the founders defined them, artistic, scientific, practical.

And, since the very thing that distinguishes architecture from mere building is that it rises to the level of the fine arts, that it is the mother of those arts, it is but natural that our first concern should be with matters of art. But art is a very subtle thing, difficult to express in words, needing indeed in the one who would talk about it, some special aptitude or training quite different from that of the man who practices it. And since the men who make this body what it is are those who do indeed practice their art, it is not to be wondered at that they have not much to say about that art as such. Doers, as you remember, are no great talkers.

And this may account for the unquestioned fact that this Institute hears but few papers on the art of architecture. Not that it is in the least unmindful of that art, for we all realize that it is because that art is at bottom the thing we care for more than all else, that we come together to talk of other things, things that bear on it, things that make for it or against it, things out of which it is more possible for us to get value through the use of mere words.

Yet there are always some among us who have a concern to speak their minds upon the outward manner of our art fearing or hoping as the wind seems to set from mediæval England, or Renaissance Italy, or modern France; and others who feel especially charged to make report upon the influence that changing materials and methods of construction have upon our art, things which, though they be but media of expression, bear to us in a sense the same relation that the instruments of the orchestra, with all their tonal qualities and all their difficulties and limitations, bear to the composer.

Strangely at variance with the habit of similar institutions in old countries is ours, in that we have naught to say about the history of our art. Our life is so much of the present, so fully are we occupied in doing, that our records carry nothing of the fruits of archaeology which so, shall I say, burden or enrich those of our sister societies. We are not troubled by such men as excited the scorn of Whistler, "wise with the wisdom of books, who frequent museums and burrow in crypts; comparing, compiling, classifying, contradicting. Experts for whom a date is—success. Careful in scrutiny, conscientious of judgment, establishing with due weight" facts of absolute unimportance. We, however, are by the stir of the times and the very nature of our environment, not likely to mistake archaeology for art; fortunate rather if in the haste of our lives and under the burden of practical things sometimes we may make a building worthy to go down the ages as an expression of the civilization of our day.

If we have but little to say about art, we are careful to show in our selection of those whom we elect to Honorary or Corresponding Membership, and those whom we raise to the rank of Fellowship, that, whatever weight other considerations may have, the one that bears down the beam of the scale is the man's ability as an artist; just as, in the award of the Institute's gold medal, distinguished achievement is the determining factor.

In the second class of subjects, in which the founders hoped the Institute would forward its members, that is to say, the scientific, there has been no lack of activity. How different

in all ways are art and science. Art is personal. The masterpiece speaks forever of the master, and no little man can climb from that achievement to a higher. Here art is sterile, there fertile; it advances, it retreats. It is in science that men rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things. To-day any plodding astronomer can do things that would have staggered Sir Isaac Newton. Science comes on like a great tide that knows no ebb. And irresistibly the scientific side of the architect's work gains power over him; it needs not the Institute to forward him in such affairs. And the Institute need not go far afield to be furnished with papers on everything scientific—from the Least Radius of Gyration to the Maximum Frequency of Alteration in a Multi-polar Generator.

It is in practical affairs, however, that the Institute has found its widest usefulness to its members. By bringing to bear upon the conduct of our work the united experience and wisdom of the ablest men in the profession we have made advances of great utility to all. The documents governing the relations of owner, contractor, and architect, those schedules, contracts and specifications which have to be drawn with such exactness if they are to protect the interests of all, have for years received our careful study and are now receiving it more fully than ever before. The Institute stands as the one recognized authority on all matters of professional practice. The question of whether it is a wise policy for the State to examine and license architects as it does physicians, receives answers of wide diversity from the several parts of the country. It is a question that concerns the Institute, and it is a persistent one, but it has not the perennial life of our attempts at the regulation of competitions. That question is always before us. I will not say that we have made no headway toward abating its abuses. On the contrary, I think the work of the Institute has told strongly for the better conduct of all concerned. The proportion of well regulated and honorably conducted competitions has greatly increased, and the number of competitions for trivial affairs, competitions used to cloak an appointment, competitions held without expert advice, without rules, without a jury, without an award or even the promise of an award, is growing proportionately less. Few men who value their reputation take part in such affairs, and I wish I could say that it was increasingly difficult to tempt men of more than average ability, but of unestablished reputation, into them. In this matter the Institute carries on an unending campaign for the education of the building public and, I regret to have to say it, of the profession itself. Deprecate the abuse and the wastefulness of competitions as we may, we can not help admitting that, when properly conducted, they are of a certain utility in giving unknown men an opportunity to show their mettle, in stimulating most men to higher effort and in bringing before competent judges many solutions of the same problem, made by men of varied training and predilections.

The American Institute of Architects has had a deep influence upon its members, and through them upon architects in general, not alone in matters of practice, but perhaps to a greater degree in matters of conduct. You can not make a man either a gentleman or an honest fellow by telling him how to act, and if he have not the right instinct, no amount of instruction will supply the lack of it. Yet, if a man be somehow led to feel that there is a standard of conduct, even though unwritten, to which those about him conform, and to which they expect him to conform, he will think twice before he falls below it. Such a standard the Institute maintains. No one can quite define it or set it down in rules, yet no differences of opinion ever arise among us in respect to a particular action, the Institute

in its parts and as a whole clearly recognizing any infraction of its code. That this code should remain unwritten is to its advantage. As the general standard of professional conduct advances, the code changes with it. I have never known a case of retrogression; the standard always advances.

So much for the influence of the Institute upon its members and the profession in general, and this seems to have been all that the founders had in mind. They failed to see (or was it only that they failed to say?) that the thing that they had founded could not be kept within their own description of it. The Institute's relation to the public is in some ways more important than its influence on its own members. Its voice is the voice of the profession, and the public listens to it as such. It has had great influence in advancing the artistic standard of the buildings erected by the U. S. Government, and as the government is the greatest builder in the country, its standard is of high importance. The work of the architectural office in Washington, for many years under the guidance of members of the American Institute of Architects, has steadily advanced from mediocrity to a point at which under its present able head it reaches the high standard of current private practice. Through the efforts of the Institute at a time when this level had by no means been reached, an act was passed enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to employ architects in private practice, and this has been done with notable results in Cleveland, Indianapolis, New York and many other cities.

In educational matters, although the Institute has been by no means as active as it should have been, it is not without influence. Its high ideal of architectural education is voiced in the words in a report adopted only last year: "The object of architectural education must be the breeding of men of cultivation, learning and broad sympathies, who understand the dignity and the significance of art both as beauty and as language; who are perfectly proficient in the technique of the art they follow, and who can inspire, organize and direct widely different classes of men." The Institute's interest in the American schools of architecture has always been well marked, and I am glad to say that our co-operation with those schools now gives promise of a means of comparison of their work that will be most useful. Through the efforts of members of this Institute, and under its auspices, the American Academy in Rome was founded. That academy, dedicated to the advanced training of architects, painters, sculptors and musicians, and now finely lodged in its own Villa Mirafiore outside the Porta Pia, justly looks upon this Institute as its parent.

Our relation to the public in matters of municipal improvement is one of which we may well feel a certain pride. The sentiment that resulted in the splendid scheme for the improvement of Washington was guided by our suggestions, and the men who so ably wrought out the problem came from our ranks. That movement has spread from Washington throughout the country, and we have fostered it everywhere. Often it springs up at the suggestion of our Chapters, and wherever it goes it meets with their hearty co-operation. Our members are zealous in its support, and if the aspect of American cities is changing for the better it is, in part at least, because of our activity.

It is in the service of the people and not of its own members that the Institute finds, and will find, its widest and best field. It is by unconsciously stimulating in its members a desire and ability to be of public service that it will find its greatest usefulness.

A man to whom I had not spoken once turned to me and said, pretty brutally, "What will I get out of the Institute if I join it?" "Nothing," I said, "if you look at it in that way," and that is true. It is the man who brings all that is best in him to the Institute that gets something out of it. Except for the pleasure and interest of a Convention such as this, the Institute seems always to demand from its members more than it gives. Can any man do useful work, the Institute demands it of him; and busy though he be, he gives it. But what he gets in return is more precious than any gift he makes. It is the companionship of men whose careers enrich them with character; men who strive for ideals in art; men who apply knowledge to grave problems of construction; men who master the ever increasing complexity of modern buildings; men who deal justly and hold an even mind among conflicting interests: men who carry vast responsibilities, not alone of money, but of lives, and the chances of death; men who emerge from it all with broadened minds, with keener perceptions, and a finer sense of honor. Such companionship is not the least of the rewards that the Institute offers to those who serve it with faithfulness and with singleness of purpose.

The President: The Institute of Architects feels itself highly honored in the invitation which the Art Institute has extended to it, to meet within its beautiful building and in such appropriate surroundings. It therefore is a great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, the President of the Art Institute. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF MR. CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. President and members of the American Institute of Architects:

The building under whose roof we are gathered together is dedicated to the Fine Arts. The association which has built it and which maintains here a Museum and School of Art is a voluntary one. Its members are lovers of the beautiful and seek to foster in this great commercial center painting, sculpture and architecture. Of the success of their efforts you may judge from what you see and hear while you remain among us. As President of the Art Institute it would appear superfluous for me to bid you welcome to such a home as this. It is rather my privilege to tell you how heartily we do so and to assure you that we greatly rejoice that you are here. All that we have to offer is yours. We would have you feel as much at home here as you do in your historic Octagon in Washington. We appreciate the fact that you come as it were upon a pilgrimage. Devotees of Art find pleasure and inspiration in making pilgrimages. The lover of painting seeks the room in the Prado where the marvelous works of Velasquez are enshrined. He who is fond of sculpture makes a pilgrimage to Olympia to look upon the Hermes of Praxiteles, or journeys to Paris to bow before the presiding genius of the Louvre, the Venus de Milo. The architect turns his steps towards Greece and stands spellbound before the ruins on the Acropolis, or journeys on to Agra to be enchanted by the matchless beauty of the Taj Mahal.

You will find no Parthenon here. Still it is fitting that the American Institute of Architects should come to Chicago. It is the city which has done more by one single act to advance the profession to which you belong than any other city of our land. In creating The World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago presented, not only to the West, but to the world, an object lesson in architecture whose influence can scarcely be overrated. For the first time in our history, the leaders of your noble profession were called together and asked to unite in creating the ideal setting for a great exposition. They were equal to the task, and showed the world what could be done by American architects when working in harmony to a common end. Who having seen the Court of Honor of the White City will hesitate to place the American architect in the front ranks of the profession the world over? This could not have truthfully been said forty years ago. The history of architecture in our country has been a curious one, and yet not an exceptional one. There were among the early settlers of our colonies men of knowledge and refinement. There were many good scholars among them. Some of them had a refined taste for good architecture. In the North and in the South many good buildings, private and public, were erected. Nothing could be more appropriate for its time and place than our so-called "Colonial Architecture." It is honest, refined, and has a certain homely dignity. It was an appropriate adaptation of an older style without being a slavish imitation. It is not a crime to borrow from the past, but rather a virtue when intelligently done. It is the function of the great artist to create, and he will be the greatest creator who has the widest and deepest knowledge of all that has been done in the past. Not merely in knowledge of its technicalities, but of the spirit, so to speak, behind the creation; for a building may be technically correct and at the same time dead and lifeless. On the other hand it may embody the soul of the man who created it, and adequately express the purpose for which it exists. An architect with knowledge of the past, and cultured appreciation of the work of his predecessors, possesses resources of thought and inspiration not to be despised. The great artists of all times have betrayed in their work some hint at least of the work of their predecessors, and this may be done without sacrifice of individuality. In the early days of our republic some excellent work was done in architecture. Later came an era of chaos, of anarchy, of individuality in design and construction without knowledge, taste or refinement. Its evil influence is still upon us, as a multitude of its creations still exist. Happily the period is rapidly passing.

Perhaps we are justified in saying that another—certainly a better—period was ushered in by the Chicago Exposition. We now realize that the public demand better buildings from government and municipal officials, for it has learned that we have architects competent to create them.

But I am being led astray. I was asked to say a word of welcome, and find myself talking of things with which you are already familiar. President Eliot has said that the ultimate object of democracy is to increase the satisfactions and joys of life for the great mass of the people. If this be true, members of your profession have a large part to play in this republic of ours. The love of the beautiful is universal. To minister to this sense of beauty is to add greatly to the life of our democracy. No other profession has a greater opportunity in this direction than yours. You have the power to create beautiful things, accessible to all men in a multitude of places. Your work may have an infinite value for

giving pleasure. Truly yours is a noble profession. We realize that your Institute is doing much to increase its efficiency and influence. You are more than welcome here, where we are working to the same end. Your presence gives us new inspiration. We are honored by your coming, and look forward to the time when you shall come again.

The President: I am requested to announce that the Chicago Architectural Club extends to the members of the American Institute of Architects the use of the club rooms in the heart of the city as their headquarters.
(Applause.)

The American Institute of Architects is a body with various classes of membership. Those who are first elected from active practice enter as Associates. From this class it is our custom to elect annually some five or six as Fellows. The Board nominates and the delegates elect the Fellows. Mr. Walter Cook will announce the nominations :

Mr. Walter Cook: The Board of Directors has the honor to present to you the following names as candidates for Fellows of the Institute of Architects, and to ask for these gentlemen your favorable consideration:

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION AS FELLOWS.

Claude Fayette Bragdon	.	.	.	.	.	of Rochester.
Cyrus L. W. Eidritz	.	.	.	.	.	of New York,
Herbert D. Hale,	.	.	.	.	.	of New York,
Benjamin S. Hubbell	.	.	.	.	.	of Cleveland,
Albert Kelsey	.	.	.	.	.	of Philadelphia,
Harold Van Buren Magonigle	.	.	.	.	.	of New York,
Howard Van Doren Shaw	.	.	.	.	.	of Chicago.

Mr. Bragdon, first known to many of us as a brilliant draughtsman, then as a lover of Colonial work and a distinguished authority on all things concerning it, is now no less well known as a designer of great originality and talent, whose work never fails to interest us, whatever it is and wherever we see it.

Continuing worthily the traditions of his honored father, one of the founders of the Institute, Mr. Cyrus Eidritz is one of the foremost New York architects, and from one end of that city to the other, from the Washington Life building to the tall tower of the Times, we meet examples of his virile and characteristic work.

Mr. Hale is one of the Boston men whom we New Yorkers see appear in our ranks with mingled pleasure and apprehension. In his case both of these feelings have been abundantly justified. The beautiful Engineering Building in 41st street is only one of his triumphs.

No representative body in the United States, whether it be in politics, in architecture, or in anything else, is complete without the man from Ohio. We are fortunate in the present instance in having such a good one as Mr. Hubbell, deservedly one of the best known architects in Cleveland, and who has been for years a most active and useful member of the Institute and has always worthily represented its best aims and its best interests.

Mr. Magonigle was one of the early winners of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship, and one of those who have best justified that generous foundation by his achievements. As the architect of the McKinley Monument in Canton he is well known to all of you; and many other works of his, such as the Court House in Brooklyn, testify to his talent.

Another scholarship man is Mr. Kelsey, who carried off the honors of the Travelling Scholarship of the University of Pennsylvania. In addition to his excellence as a designer, Mr. Kelsey has been one of the most active and enlightened men in the profession in all that relates to municipal improvement. He was the projector and superintendent of the Commission having to do with this subject in the St. Louis Exhibition, and is a member of the Plan Commission of the city of Columbus. In association with Mr. Cret he is one of the architects chosen for the new building in Washington for the Bureau of American Republics.

Mr. Shaw is one of those prophets who is assuredly not without honor in his own country of Chicago. We delight to honor him as a true artist in design whether in form, color or texture; and others than architects delight to do so as a public spirited citizen, Trustee of the Chicago Art Institute and member of its Art Committee.

The President: It is customary for the Institute, from time to time, to elect Corresponding and Honorary Members.

Mr. Edgar V. Seeler presented the names of M. Henri-Paul Nénot of Paris, Mr. Otto Wagner of Vienna, and Ernst von Ihne of Berlin, for honorary membership.

Henri-Paul Nénot is best known by his chief work, the new Sorbonne. M. Nénot was admitted to the Ecole des Beaux Arts at the age of fifteen, and became a pupil of Questel. He was awarded the Grand Prix de Rome

in 1877, and extended his studies into Greece and Asia Minor. In the last year of his studentship at the Villa Medici he won the first prize of 50,000 francs in the competition for the monument to King Victor Emmanuel. Shortly after his return to Paris he won the competition for the new Sorbonne. M. Nénot is Officier d'Instruction Publique and Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, in 1904 President of the Société Centrale des Architectes, and in 1907 President of the Société des Artistes Français.

Otto Wagner was born in Vienna, where he studied at the Technical High School; he attended later the Academy in Berlin, and afterwards studied under Van der Null and Siccardsburg. Herr Wagner is Professor at the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, in Vienna, holding the title of K. u. K. Oberbaurath. He is Honorary and Corresponding Member of the following societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects, La Société Centrale des Architectes Français, The Imperial Society of Architects at St. Petersburg, La Société Centrale d'Architecture de Belgique, and the Society for the Advancement of the Art of Building, of Amsterdam. Herr Wagner's principal buildings include the Imperial Savings Bank, at Vienna; the Länderbank, at Vienna; the Synagogue, at Budapest.

Ernst von Ihne was born at Elberfeld, Germany. He attended the Gymnasium and the University of Heidelberg, and later pursued his professional studies in architecture at the Technical High Schools of Karlsruhe and Berlin, and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris. He was appointed Court Architect in 1888. His principal works are the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum, at Berlin; bridges over the Spree, and numerous castles and villas. He was one of the judges of the Competition for the Peace Palace at the Hague.

Mr. Ralph Adams Cram presented the name of Mr. Henry Wilson for Corresponding Membership.

Mr. President: I desire to have the honour of nominating for Corresponding Membership in the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Henry Wilson, of St. Mary Platt, Borough Green, Kent, England. Mr. Wilson was formerly associated with that very great leader in the restoration of Christian art, the late John D. Sedding. This fact is in itself sufficient guarantee of Mr. Wilson's extreme architectural ability. Since the death of Sedding, Mr. Wilson has

withdrawn from active work and residence in London, and, in a measure, from the practice of constructive architecture. For some years he has lived in a little village in Kent, where he has surrounded himself with associates and apprentices who work with him in the production of innumerable objects of the most vital and spontaneous art. In sculpture, goldsmith's work, metal work, in bronze and silver, and in all the so called minor arts, Mr. Wilson has shown, and is showing, a brilliancy of invention and originality of imagination and a perfection in workmanship which find their parallel only amongst the craftsmen of the Middle Ages. I know of no man to-day who so fully exemplifies all the highest standards of imagination, design and workmanship which we associate with the great period of the Middle Ages, but at the same time there is in his work nothing archaeological or affected; it is all a marvelous combination of mediæval principles and modern inspiration, and he is, I believe, one of the greatest masters of art of the present day. In honouring him, the American Institute of Architects signally honours itself, and I ask, therefore, that this Convention of the American Institute of Architects confer upon him the distinction of Corresponding Membership.

Mr. Irving K. Pond presented the name of Lorado Taft for Corresponding Membership.

Mr. President: The Board of Directors has nominated to Corresponding Membership my beloved and respected friend Lorado Taft. Lorado Taft was born at Elmwood, Illinois, on April 29, 1860; graduated from the University of Illinois in 1879, and studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris from 1880 to 1883. Since 1886, up to this year, he has been an instructor in the Art Institute of Chicago. He has written a volume on "The History of American Sculpture," a work of acknowledged literary and critical ability. He was awarded a silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, and a gold medal at the exposition of St. Louis. Wherever sincerity, purity, grace and charm in line and word, in thought and act, can carry the spirit of art, Lorado Taft's rare personality can carry it. Therefore it is an honor as well as a pleasure to me to second his nomination. His works as presented on the screen to-night, and as shown in these galleries and elsewhere, tell the tale of their own beauty and the strength of his personality far better than can any word of mine. At first Taft's work was purely sculptural, latterly there has been creeping into it the spirit of architecture; the heroic statue of Washington serves to demonstrate this. No further words of mine are needed, his work will speak for him.

Photographs of the executed work of those nominated were thrown upon the screen.

The session was then adjourned to the galleries, where a reception tendered to the members by the Illinois Chapter afforded an opportunity to enjoy the fine collection of paintings, statuary, and other works of art on exhibition.

SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907.

The President, at 10:15 A. M., announced that a quorum was present, called the Convention to order, and by authority of the Board requested Mr. J. L. Mauran to act as his assistant.

On motion that there be a Committee on Credentials, the President appointed the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. H. C. Carrell, Brooklyn, Chairman. | J. M. Dyer, Cleveland. |
| 2. Gustav Drach, Cinn. | George Cary, Buffalo. |
| 3. Geo. Beaumont, Chicago. | A. H. Granger, Chicago. |

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by Mr. John Lawrence Mauran.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors reports that it has held three regular meetings, and that between these meetings its Executive Committee has been frequently in session.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Board reports that the Institution has now 803 members, to wit: 328 Fellows, 475 Associates; as well as 62 Honorary Members, and 82 Corresponding Members.

Since the last report of the Board, six Fellows have been elected, two resigned, and seven have died:—

Robinson, W. G., Grand Rapids, Mich.	February 19, 1907.
Willett, J. R., Chicago	May 9, 1907.
Schickel, William, New York	June 14, 1907.
Jenney, W. L. B., Chicago	June 15, 1907.
Babson, Seth, San Francisco	July 10, 1907.
Hammatt, Edward S., Davenport, Ia.	August, 1907.
Heins, G. L., New York	September 25, 1907.

Fifty-two Associates have been elected, two resigned, and one has died:—

Russell, W. H., New York July 22, 1907.

Three Honorary Members and three Corresponding Members were elected at the Convention of last year.

The Board can not express too emphatically the benefit to the individual, to the profession, and to the Art of Architecture in having the Institute's membership numerically as well as technically strong. Therefore we urge upon all members to interest themselves in inducing all qualified and eligible architects to join the ranks of the Institute.

¶: The Board has nominated to Honorary Membership Mr. Ernest von Ihne of Berlin, M. Henri-Paul Nenot of Paris, and Mr. Otto Wagner of Vienna; to Corresponding Membership, Mr. Lorado Taft of Chicago, Mr. Henry Wilson of England; and to Fellowship, Claude F. Bragdon, Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, Herbert D. Hale, Benjamin S. Hubbel, Albert Kelsey, Harold v. B. Magonigle, Howard v. D. Shaw.

CHAPTERS.

The Chapters throughout the Institute are in an active and flourishing condition, have participated in various movements for the betterment of art in their localities, and have joined with the Institute in securing measures of national importance which have been before the profession.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The Board deems it inadvisable that the President should appoint the Nominating Committee, and recommends that the Convention elect the committee to nominate the officers of the Institute to be voted on at the next annual Convention.

Concerning the report of Committee on Contracts and Specifications, the Board recommends that the work, being so highly technical in its nature, ought not to trespass upon the time of the Convention, but that the Convention should authorize the Board to supervise the work of this Committee and present it to the Institute.

The Board recommends that the committee on the relation of Junior societies to the Institute be continued as a committee acting under direction of the Board, and that a serious study of the relations of the Institute to these societies be further considered with a view to bringing about closer relations and formulating some scheme to this end.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Board recommends the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled (November, 1907) would respectfully recommend that the Congress make provision for the payment of the award found by the Court of Claims to be due to John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz as compensation for professional services rendered to October, 1886, in preparing and furnishing the executed plans of the Library of Congress.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit the resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE FINANCES OF THE INSTITUTE.

Concerning the Octagon, the finances of which have so long been a matter of serious consideration for the Institute, we may report that the last note has been paid and the property now stands in the possession of the Institute. The Board must congratulate the Institute, and wishes to thank the Committee on the Octagon Fund for their noble work toward this happy culmination. The few subscriptions remaining unpaid will be required to reimburse the treasury of the Institute for interest advanced. The interest which for two years has been paid on the Octagon debt has been sorely needed in the work of the Institute, and toward this an appreciable amount will now be available. This work includes not only the routine demand of the Board of Directors, but also the immensely important work delegated to various standing and special committees, a curtailment of which, because of a lack of funds, seriously impairs the value of the Institute to its members and to the profession at large. The former plan of providing for the expenses incident to the annual Conventions by contributions from the Chapters of \$10.00 for each delegate was abandoned when the dues for Fellows were raised from \$10.00 to \$15.00, and of Associates from \$5.00 to \$7.00; but this increase, which was less than that recommended by the Board, has not been found to be sufficient without seriously curtailing the amount required for other purposes. The Board therefore asks the Convention to express its wishes in regard to returning to the former plan of asking the Chapters to make a special annual contribution for defraying Convention expenses, thus equitably distributing the burden throughout the membership of the Institute.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Commission for the location of the Grant Monument in Washington, after mature study of all locations offered in Washington for this memorial, selected the site indicated on the Park Commission's plans for the development of Washington in Union Square at the foot of the Capitol grounds as the most suitable and dignified location. The great vista between the Capitol and the Washington Monument commences at this square. Because this location interferes with a few trees which have some historic value it is proposed that the monument be moved to some other place, in disregard of the plan of the Park Commission, thus jeopardizing the fulfillment of the plan which has until now been recognized in the location of the buildings along the Mall.

The Board recommends that the Convention give expression to the conviction, which it believes is entertained by every member of the Institute, that it would be a serious mistake not to continue to carry out the plan on the lines laid down by the Commission, which the recent removal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station now makes possible.

On motion the report of the Board of Directors was referred to a committee named by the President as follows:

Members.

W. S. Eames, St. Louis, *Chairman.*
Emlyn Stewardson, Philadelphia.
Donn Barber, New York.

Alternates.

F. M. Howe, Kansas City.
Lionel Deane, San Francisco.
Lucius Briggs, Worcester.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER AND THE AUDITORS.

The report of the Treasurer and the Auditors was then read by Glenn Brown, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT, SEPT. 1, 1906—SEPT. 1, 1907.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT.

	Receipts.	Payments.
Dues and Initiation Fees	\$7,774 05	
Rents from Octagon Tenants	382 00	
Advertisements in Quarterly Bulletin	1,375 30	
Expense Quarterly Bulletin,		\$920 34
Subscriptions to 50th Anniversary Celebrations	2,505 00	
Expense of 40th Annual Convention		2,805 87
Sale of Institute Pins	36 18	
Sale of Institute Blank Forms	53 60	
Sale of Proceedings and Quarterly Bulletins	24 00	
Subscription to Octagon Fund	12,631 10	
Purchase and Maintenance of The Octagon		12,491 66
Royalties on Uniform and Sub-contracts	275 00	
Paid to National Association of Builders		125 00
Annual Dinner Subscriptions	3,120 10	
Cost of Annual Dinner		3,221 15
Bank Charges on Cancelled Notes	1 33	
Interest on Octagon Fund Deposit	26 03	
Balance in Treasury at last Convention, Octagon Fund Account	1,995 51	
Balance in Treasury at last Convention, Institute Account	709 59	
Printing of Proceedings, 1905, 39th Convention		903 53
Expenses of Proceedings, 1906, 40th Convention		36 30
Printing Circulars, etc., Stamped Envelopes, Postage and Stationery		874 85
Salary of Assistant Secretary, and Office Expenses		2,753 56
Janitor, Fuel, and Gas		272 70
Expenses, Meetings Board of Directors and Committees		811 93
Payment of Interest on Bonds		60 00
Expenses of "The Octagon," (miscellaneous repairs)		522 52
Receipts Returned (Annual Dinner, \$195.00) (Octagon Fund, \$150.00)		345 00
The President's Expenses		124 10
Purchase of Institute Pins		62 50
Membership Due, National Fire Protection Association		15 00
Pmt. to Special Agt., R. R. Certif's., 40th Convention		2 75

TREASURER'S REPORT:—CONCLUDED.

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>
Typewriter Machine for Office of Secretary		\$50 00
Riggs National Bank, Cancelled Notes and Charges		32 98
Balance in Treasury, Octagon Fund Account		3,227 64
Balance in Treasury, Institute Account		1,181 41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$30,908 79	\$30,908 79

October 14th, 1907. Accounts examined to September 1st, 1907, and found correct.

JAMES G. HILL,

ROBERT STEAD,

Auditors.

The President: It may be interesting to note that the extraordinary expenses incident to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Institute were entirely met by the voluntary contributions of members. The Treasurer's Report will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion the synopsis of the reports of Chapters* prepared by the Secretary was not read but was referred to a committee named by the President as follows;

<i>Members.</i>	<i>Alternates.</i>
Thos. M. Kellogg, Phila., <i>Chairman.</i>	Jas. Stephen, Washington State.
C. K. Cummings, Boston.	W. T. Downing, Atlanta.
E. J. Russell, St. Louis.	W. E. Fisher, Colorado.

Mr. E. V. Seeler read the report of the Committee on Nominations, which had been sent to every member of the Institute.

THE OCTAGON, September 2, 1907.

The Committee appointed by the President of the Institute to nominate officers for the year 1908, to be voted upon at the 41st Convention in Chicago, November 18, 19 and 20, 1907, begs to report the following list of nominees in accordance with the Standing Order governing the Nomination of Officers adopted by the 40th Convention.

For President.....	Cass Gilbert.
For First Vice-President.....	John M. Donaldson.
For Second Vice-President.....	William A. Boring.

* Printed with report of Committee.

For Secretary and Treasurer.....	Glenn Brown.
For Directors.....	Frank Miles Day, R. Clipston Sturgis, George Cary.
For Auditor.....	James G. Hill.

Fellows and Associates have the right to make alternative nominations for any office in which a vacancy may exist. A whole ticket may be so nominated. Such nominations must be addressed in writing to the Secretary of the Institute, who shall take notice of them—

First. If he shall have the written consent of the nominees for the use of their names ;
Second. If he shall receive not fewer than ten nominations in all from not fewer than two Chapters of any given person for any one office ;

Third. If the aforesaid consent and the requisite nominations shall be received not less than thirty days prior to the time set for the Convention (that is, not later than October 18).

Whenever the conditions aforesaid have been complied with, the Secretary shall prepare and circulate ballots containing all the nominations properly made, as provided above, whether by the Nominating Committee or by individuals, and no other ballot shall be valid for use at the election.

The ballots shall be circulated at least three weeks before the date of the Convention. The aforesaid method of making nominations shall not be so construed as to prevent any delegate from substituting, for any name upon the official ballot, the name of any other eligible person.

Mr. Frank Miles Day, President, is not eligible for election to the Presidency, but is eligible for any other office.

Messrs. John M. Donaldson, William A. Boring and Merritt J. Reid are not eligible for election to the Board of Directors, but are eligible for any other office.

Yours respectfully,

EDGAR V. SEEGER, *Chairman.*

FRANK C. BALDWIN,

JOHN GALEN HOWARD,

S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE,

H. LANGFORD WARREN,

Committee on Nomination of Officers.

The President: The Institute is acting in this manner under a standing order quoted in full in the report. The Secretary states that no nominations other than those of the Committee have been made. The standing order prescribes that any member shall be at liberty to write upon the ballot the names of any persons for whom he wishes to vote. The election will be held this afternoon from 3 to 5 P. M. D. K. Boyd, Philadelphia, will act as

Judge; Mr. Myron Hunt, Los Angeles, and Mr. C. T. Baldwin, New Jersey, will act as Tellers.

Reports of standing committees are now in order.

On motion that there be a Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees the President named the following:

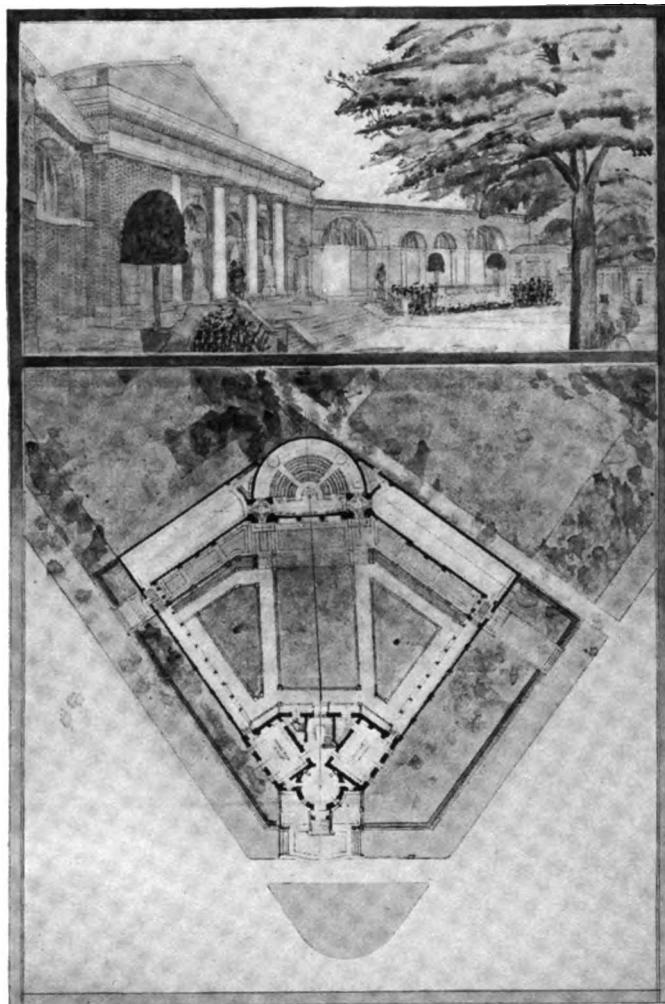
<i>Members.</i>	<i>Alternates.</i>
E. B. Green, Buffalo, <i>Chairman.</i>	H. F. Bigelow, Boston.
Wm. B. Ittner, St. Louis.	Abram Garfield, Cleveland.
Henry Bacon, New York.	T. C. Young, St. Louis.

Mr. Glenn Brown read

THE REPORT OF THE HOUSE AND LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The House Committee has undertaken no repairs to the Octagon during the past year, although there is serious need of repairing the areas and the walls in the cellar and painting of all iron and wood work on the exterior of the house. They have not undertaken anything, because of the stringency in the money market. The Committee wish to express their gratification at the success of the efforts of Mr. Cass Gilbert and the Committee on the Octagon Fund in securing sufficient subscriptions to pay off the debt on the Octagon. These subscriptions with few exceptions have been paid, and the Octagon House is now free of debt. The House Committee wishes to call urgently to the attention of the Institute the necessity of properly furnishing the Octagon and the needed additions to the buildings on the property so as to supply rooms which may be profitably used by the members of the profession. We feel that the parlors should be furnished as sitting-rooms, that the stable be turned into an exhibition hall, and that a similar hall be placed on the east of the grounds with a hemicycle or meeting room on the extreme north of the property. When this is done members of the profession will have a place where they can meet their friends when visiting Washington, where exhibitions relating to architecture or allied subjects may be held during the year, and where we would have ample room on our own property for holding Conventions. The Secretary of the Institute has had prepared a sketch suggesting the possibilities of additional buildings and improvements of the ground in keeping with the old building. The House Committee feels that the Institute should make a strenuous effort to get an endowment fund out of which the necessary buildings may be erected with a sufficient balance over to keep the whole place in order without encroaching upon the regular funds of the Institute.

We have received during the past year 290 society publications, 135 pamphlets, and 29 bound volumes. Mr. W. S. Eames, ex-president of the Institute, presented to the Octagon an oil painting of himself to be placed with the collection of oil paintings of the Presidents, of which we hope to obtain a complete collection. The Misses Walter have been kind enough to offer to the Institute a marble bust, an artistic piece of work, of their father, Mr. Thomas U. Walter, who was our second President. Mr. Glenn Madison Brown presented to the Institute a water color of the Lenox Library, by Mr. Hunt.



THE OCTAGON.

A Sketch by Glenn Brown, Secretary A. I. A., Showing Possibility
of Additional Buildings and of Improvements of the Grounds.

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins presented the Institute with a "Monograph of Monument of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, Inaugurated May 31, 1851. R. Decker, Chief Printer of His Majesty, the King of Prussia." She also presented a photographic copy of an illustration of the house of John Hancock. Mr. George W. Rapp presented to the Institute original drawings by A. B. Young for the Competition for the U. S. Capitol Extension, for the Boston Custom House and for a Municipal Building; also a Foreign Diploma of Membership. Mr. Alpheus Henry Snow presented eleven photographs of public buildings in Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Peter B. Wight presented various numbers of the Inland Architect and Brickbuilder. The House Committee wishes again to call to the attention of the members of the Institute its desire for a complete collection of all publications relating to architecture or the allied arts which have been printed or published in this country, and hopes that members who have written books, or have such books which they feel they can contribute, will send them to the Library of the Institute.

The report was referred to the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees, Mr. E. B. Green, Chairman.

Mr. Ralph Adams Cram then read the report of the Committee on Education.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Acting under the instructions given at the Convention in Washington in January, 1907, the Committee has, during the past year, made certain definite attempts to put into practice the principles enunciated in the report then handed in. It has no unduly sanguine anticipations as to the possibility of concrete results in so short a space of time, nor does it believe the Convention entertained such ideas. It feels that the principal work of the Committee must be theoretical, and in the line of establishing general principles; the actual work of putting the plans into practice—should they sufficiently commend themselves to this end—must be at the hands of the faculties of the several schools; on them rests the responsibility of establishing and maintaining an adequate system of architectural education.

Working on this assumption, one of the first acts of this Committee was to invite the heads of five prominent schools of architecture to meet this Committee on Education, and the invitation was accepted by all so invited. All the members of the Committee were present, and also Professor Hamlin of Columbia, Professor Warren of Harvard, Professor Chandler of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor Martin of Cornell, and Professor Osborne, representing Professor Laird, who was absent in Japan, of the University of Pennsylvania. The attitude of the educational representatives was unanimously cordial, interested and enthusiastic, and their council and experience proved, of course, of incalculable value to the Committee. At this first meeting, which held two sessions, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening, the two questions which seemed to the Committee on Education to possess the greatest importance and the best possibilities of concrete results—Interscholastic Competitions, and the teaching of advanced design by practicing

architects under some form of the atelier system—were minutely discussed, and it was unanimously decided to make a tentative attempt at Interscholastic Competitions through a general *concours* to be open to two classes of advanced students, to be conducted during the summer months.

So far as actual results were concerned, these experimental competitions were far from satisfactory, the chief reason being that it proved almost impossible to interest the students in summer work, while what was done suffered seriously because of the fact that it was carried on without the oversight of the school authorities. In spite, however, of the fact that the drawings sent in were below the standard of the schools from which they emanated, the Joint Committee is unanimously of the opinion that the results added to the argument in favor of Interscholastic Competitions, and they are now perfecting the details of such a competition, to be open to students in advanced design, the work to be done during the school year and to count as part of the course. The general principle has been accepted by the five schools of architecture, and the Committee on Education is most sanguine as to the probable results.

It may be said that it is the intention of the Committee to leave the conduct of this competition wholly in the hands of the school authorities, who will arrange all details as to programmes, dates and method of presentation, the judgment being left to the Joint Committee, the heads of the schools being at liberty to associate with themselves one other representative from each school for purposes of criticism and judgment, each school having, however, but one vote. The Committee desires to give a first and second medal and a first and second mention, and asks, therefore, that the American Institute of Architects appropriate the sum of \$150 to cover the cost of the first and second medals, or prizes, which will be presented in the name of the Institute.

The project for providing for the study of advanced design in ateliers under the direction of practicing architects has been received with less unanimity of approval. As is well known, Columbia University has adopted this scheme in its entirety, while Pennsylvania and Harvard have made more or less indirect approaches towards it. It is still the belief of the Committee that design, at least in its more advanced aspects, can only be taught with complete efficiency through the agency of such ateliers; but it is realized that this change must come as the result of natural growth in response to a distinct demand, and in conformity to the law of the survival of the fittest, and your Committee makes, therefore, no specific recommendations, confident that, if they are right in their assumption, the atelier system will come into being of its own accord.

Of far greater significance and importance, in the opinion of the Committee, than either of the schemes noted above, was the formation at this first meeting of a Joint Committee, made up of the Committee on Education and the heads of the Schools of Architecture of Columbia, Technology, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Cornell. As was stated in the report of last year, it was felt that while uniformity of methods was the last thing to be desired as amongst the several schools, there was a tendency on the part of each to consider itself too much as an independent entity, and that in fact the various schools were more or less in the position of the American colonies before the adoption of the Articles of Federation. It was believed that while each school should preserve intact its own personality and its own methods and processes, much might be gained of unity and co-

herency if they might be allied in some way that would make them all parts of one great and homogeneous general agency of architectural education. This idea received the full approval of the heads of the five schools, and then and there a Joint Committee was formed.

At this meeting many matters were discussed, and all the actions taken were wholly in the line of the general recommendations made in last year's report, viz., toward the correction of the idea that an architect was the proper product of a narrow and intensive system of specialization, but that he was rather a man of broad and inclusive culture, with a special artistic ability in the direction of architecture, and trained to handle large affairs in a broad and efficient manner.

Amongst other matters it was voted that it was the sense of the Joint Committee that a reasonable proficiency in Latin should be a prerequisite to the receiving of a degree in architecture; that in a four years' course in landscape gardening the training for the first two years should not be differentiated in the least from that in the course in architecture; and finally, that calculus, while valuable as a training agency, was by no means indispensable, and might well be eliminated in favor of studies that tended more directly towards the development of general culture.

The last meeting of the Joint Committee was given over to the consideration of the designs submitted in the Interscholastic Competition, to the formulating of plans for the conduct of such competitions in the future, and to a discussion of the proposed extension of the educational period, which extension received the unanimous approval of the Joint Committee.

These matters all seem to your Committee of paramount importance if the general tenor of its former report was sound, and if we are to see architectural education in America aim toward the production of that culture, broad sympathy and learning which are the only basis for the successful practice of the profession. Particularly does it urge that proficiency in Latin be made an integral part of the requirements for a degree, and that the study of the history of civilization, and of the development of architectural style as expressing the varying modes of this civilization, be given the utmost prominence possible without unduly prejudicing the other branches of education. It also urges the desirability of a certain amount of education in the theory and practice of the other branches of fine arts, these co-ordinate studies running parallel with the special training in architecture, so that while the architecture of Greece is being studied and practiced, there shall be an accompanying consideration of sculpture and the drama; while in the case of Rome, sculpture and lyric poetry would be the accompaniments; with Byzantine, decoration; with mediæval architecture, sculpture, music, poetry and romance; and with the architecture of the Renaissance, painting, sculpture, music and again lyric poetry. Indeed, your Committee feels in a measure that such co-ordination might go still farther, and that Greek architecture should carry with it some knowledge of Greek philosophy; Roman, the development of law and of military science; Byzantine and Romanesque, the early development of the Church, and the rise and influence of monasticism; mediæval, the history of the crusades, of feudalism, of the guilds and communes, and of the growth and flowering of monasticism and of scholastic theology; while the Renaissance would bear with it the rise of humanism, of natural science and of the Reformation.

It seems to your Committee that architecture is so intimately associated with the varying

civilization it has expressed in the past, and must express now, that only by such a broad and inclusive training as this may its functions as a visible exemplar of civilization be understood and a proper foundation established for such continued expression in the future.

It may be objected that this would be impossible in the length of time usually devoted to architectural education. The reply to this is perhaps the strongest recommendation your Committee can make at this time. It urges most vigorously that the pressing need in education to-day is not curtailment, but extension. Four years is the conventional period now in vogue, and in some schools this is practically shortened to three years by the introduction of a preparatory year, which aims to give boys without education some of the training they would otherwise have received in schools or colleges. For a limited number of men this four years is extended by from one to three years' study of advanced design in Paris; but for the great majority this four years period—or three years where a preparatory year is intruded—is all they get, barring what they may acquire through a few months' travel in Europe and a few years' service as draughtsmen in architectural offices.

Now, it seems to your Committee that every effort should be made towards establishing the principle that an adequate architectural education consists in four categories: First—a year of preparatory study when this has not been acquired in schools or colleges; second, four years in a school of architecture; third, at least one and preferably two or three years given to advanced design in Paris, Rome, or in American ateliers; fourth, at least a year of travel in Europe, undertaken on lines recommended by a board of advisers, to meet the special inclinations or remedy the special deficiencies of the student, who would report regularly to such board during his absence, and on his return submit his sketches, and a statement of what he had observed and concluded, to this same board for criticism and advice.

This would give practically a course of seven years, which is admittedly, as matters now stand, impossible for a great number of men. We believe, however, that it is little enough in which to fit a man for one of the most exalted and exacting of professions, and we urge it as an ideal, to be upheld by the schools and by the profession, and to be aimed at, even if it is not always achieved.

And in this connection your Committee would suggest that when the atelier system of study in advanced design has become established, as it must in time, that scholarships might well be furnished at the various schools, which, at small cost, would give a graduate of an architectural school a year in an atelier *in America*, after which he would be better able to compete on favorable terms for a travelling scholarship, which would send him abroad and give him that familiarity with the artistic record of the old world without which the efficient practice of architecture is impossible.

This Committee is deeply gratified to see the evidences that are multiplying on every hand of a most significant forward step in the matter of architectural education which has been taken during the last year by many of the more prominent schools. In every instance this advance is directly in the line of this Committee's first report.

At Harvard, acting under the advice of the faculty, the corporation is considering the advisability of discontinuing the four-year undergraduate course in architecture, and for the future all advanced work will be done in the new Graduate School of Applied Science, where the degree of Master in Architecture will be conferred. No one will be permitted to

try for this degree who does not already hold a degree from some recognized college or university. The requirements for graduation are not to be stated in terms of years, but in terms of accomplishment. Elementary work may still be done in Harvard College in preparation for entrance into the Graduate School, but any man already holding a degree will be admitted at once to the Graduate School as a candidate for the degree of Master in Architecture. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the first steps have been taken towards the establishing of a preparatory year, leaving the regular four-year course free for advanced study, while the degree of M. A. is now to be conferred in architecture as well as in all other departments. At Cornell there is every prospect that the four-years' course will be made five for the future, and that the extra time so gained will be divided between pure design and the humanities. By advancing on this line, the schools of architecture are taking place with West Point, Princeton, and the technical and scientific schools, where already the danger of overspecializing has been recognized and steps taken to offer a broader and more cultural system of education.

No better statement of the argument for a general broadening of the basis of technical education could be made than that of President Schurman, of Cornell, in his report for 1906-1907. He says: "The modern engineer, if he is to be truly educated, needs a training broader than physical science and technical study. He, too, because he is a man, needs the culture of the humanities—that liberalizing and expansion of mind which comes from the study of literature, history and philosophy. . . . All over the country men are graduating in the engineering courses with an ignorance of literature, history and the other liberal arts so dense that no proficiency in science and technology can save them from the charge of being uncultured. . . . What has been said of the engineering courses applies with still more force to the work in architecture, since architecture is pre-eminently one of the fine arts which are naturally associated with liberal culture. The leading architects and teachers have come to recognize not only that the technical training given in the professional schools should be improved as might be by strengthening the faculties and by attaching to them practicing architects of recognized standing to supervise and criticise the work in design, but also that some liberal education in the humanities should be required of students before they are admitted to the technical course." President Schurman goes on to quote and endorse the following words of Professor Martin in his Report of the College of Architecture. "There is an emphatic demand for broader cultural training on the one hand; on the other hand the demand is equally emphatic that the technical training not only be kept fully up to the present standards, but that it be strengthened along certain lines. In other words, the profession is demanding that the schools furnish more training. In order to do this they must either advance their requirements for admission or lengthen their course beyond the traditional four-year period."

With Cornell recognizing and pleading for an extended course both in architecture and engineering, and urging less technical specialization with an increase in all that tends toward general culture; with Harvard raising its standards so that a degree is necessary before a student may enter the school, and with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology preparing to confer the degree of Master of Arts in all departments, and moving at the same time towards an extension of the time given to the architectural course that will permit a great increase in the amount of attention given to matters of general culture, the

Committee on Education feels disposed to congratulate the architectural profession most heartily on the changes a year has brought forth since the date of its last report. In its opinion all these things are indicative of the notable vitality of the American architectural schools, and of the close touch they maintain with the architectural profession. We believe also that the schools realize more fully than ever before how deeply every architect in the country is interested in their work, how immeasurably indebted to the schools the profession is, and how anxious is each member to be of any service that is possible to the institutions that are creating and training their successors. Your Committee believes that architectural education in America stands distinctly on a higher plane than it did even a year ago, while it is evincing a vitality and adaptability that promise nothing but good.

The Board of Directors have referred to this Committee the question as to why it is that there is often so little competition for the most generous and desirable travelling scholarships that are open to American draughtsmen. The Committee is of the opinion that in many cases where eligibility is restricted to residents of some one city or State the eligible men have, before the time set for the examination, thoroughly canvassed the situation and practically decided that some particular man is too strong to fight against. This particularly happens when in the previous year there have been two or more notably strong contestants, and the fact is known that the one or more such men who were unsuccessful were to try again. This, of course, tends to discourage competition, but it is a condition of things which seems inevitable, and for which there appears to be no corrective. The criticism has been made to this Committee that another reason lies in the very broad scope of some of the examinations, when a man must compete not only in design, but in construction, science, mathematics, history and languages; and it has been urged that this tends to discourage men who are perhaps able in design, and well fitted to become efficient architects, but who distrust their own powers in the more scholastic branches of education. This question might well be considered further, and may be referred to the Committee of next year.

Another matter that might well engage the attention of this Committee is the possibility of urging upon the War and Navy Departments the possibility of establishing at West Point and Annapolis courses in architecture. Apart from the singularly educational value of architectural education to any man, military, naval, or civilian, and the training it affords in connection with an extreme broadening of the mind, is the fact that the officers of the military forces, particularly, of the United States, are constantly thrown in contact with building operations of great magnitude and importance. The Corps of Engineers and the Quartermasters Department are and must remain constantly engaged with structural matters where architectural knowledge would be of the greatest value, not only to the officers, but also to the country, and to civilization at large. Many most lamentable blunders—from an artistic standpoint—have been made in the past, and solely from lack of architectural knowledge, by those who are, perhaps, the most highly trained men in the world, and such mistakes would be minimized in the future were the United States Government to broaden still further its curriculum and permit the practical study, at least, of the rudiments of architecture and the history of art at West Point and Annapolis. We make this suggestion with the more confidence in that, since this Committee's report of last year, West Point, under the leadership of Col. Larned, has taken a most important step towards the broadening of the curriculum in the direction of literature and the humanities.

Finally, your Committee desires to renew its congratulations to the schools of architecture, and to the architectural profession of the United States, because of the many steps that have been taken during the last year towards the broadening and elevating of architectural education. With more and better schools than are possessed by any other nation, and schools that are constantly alive to all the possibilities of improvement, America may look with full confidence to the development of all that is best artistically in her people and to the continuance and constant development of the best modes of education to fit men to take their part in one of the noblest and most exacting of the professions.

The report was referred to the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees, Mr. E. B. Green, Chairman.

Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury then read the report of the Committee on Contracts and Specifications.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

GROSVENOR ATTERBURY, CHAIRMAN.

The Committee as it now stands is composed of seven members: Mr. Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, ex-officio; Mr. Alfred Stone, of Providence; Mr. William A. Boring, of New York; Mr. Frank C. Baldwin, of Detroit; Mr. Frank W. Ferguson, of Boston; Mr. Allen B. Pond, Secretary; and Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury, of New York, Chairman, there being at present a vacancy caused by the death of one of its most efficient members, George Lawrence Heins. This Committee is almost entirely constituted of former members of the Special Committee appointed in February, 1906, to consider the standardizing of specifications, and the major part of the work of your present Committee is, therefore, a continuation of that undertaken by this Special Committee, on behalf of which I had the honor to report in January last, in Washington, at the 40th Annual Convention of the Institute. There has been added, however, to the scope of its work the consideration of the report of the Committee on Standard Symbols, the result of whose work will be found included in the detailed report of your Committee on Contracts and Specifications, which I am happy to say is now in the hands of the printer and which will, in the course of a week or so, be issued to the various Chapter Committees for their criticism.

Your Committee, moreover, has had referred to it the matter of co-operation with the American Society for Testing Materials, but for the present at least it appears doubtful whether we can do more than receive and report on the various findings of this Society.

Since the report of last January your Committee, in addition to a considerable amount of work by correspondence, has held two or three full meetings, each of two or three days' duration, and some twenty partial meetings, at which the various suggestions and criticisms of its members have been discussed and the material continually revised and edited in accordance therewith. During the winter and spring this work was chiefly done by the New York members of the Committee, and after a full two days' session in June Mr. Pond and Mr. Baldwin again revised the matter with particular reference to its arrangement and classification. At a general two days' session held this fall, early in September, the Committee

passed upon this revision of the General Conditions, and took up the consideration of the other documents included in the scheme which it is proposed, when completed, to submit for the criticisms of the Chapters. For the last two months the work has again been largely in the hands of the New York members, who, with the active assistance of the President of the Institute, Mr. Day, have revised and revised the entire document in hopes that it might be ready for publication for the Chapters' criticism before the date of this Convention. Owing to various circumstances, however, it has been impossible to do so, and this report must, therefore, once again be a report of progress and be accepted as an earnest of the enthusiastic work which every member of the Committee has put upon this very difficult and arduous undertaking.

The Committee especially regrets that it is unable to present to the Institute the final result of its labors before the expiration of the term of office of our President, Mr. Day, who was not only responsible for the inception of this undertaking, but, in marked contrast to the usual custom of ex-officio members, has contributed fully as much of his time and energy as any other member of the Committee to its work.

In this connection it is unfortunately necessary to report the loss of one of the most able minds and unselfish contributors toward the results which your Committee hopes to achieve. In addition to his arduous duties as State Architect for the State of New York, and the responsibilities of his private practice, Mr. Heins undertook to do his full share of the work of this Committee at times, I believe, at the material sacrifice of his own health and strength, and his work in this matter, while it can not be distinguished in the final result, should be nevertheless, gratefully acknowledged by the other members of the Committee, and recognized by the Institute and the profession at large.

In the matter of expenses, in view of the temporary inability of the Institute to provide for the required funds, your Committee has itself defrayed the cost of this work during the past year and a half to a total of approximately \$500.00, and has also availed itself of certain legal advice, for which it hopes the Institute will some day be able to make proper compensation, although your Committee has been careful not to incur any definite obligations on this account.

Inasmuch as the first printed results of the Committee's work are so soon to be issued for criticism, together with an explanatory statement of the general scheme which it has adopted, it is unnecessary in this report to cover this ground in detail. Suffice it to say that your Committee, realizing the various conditions of practice obtaining throughout the United States, does not expect to produce a set of documents which may be adopted verbatim for all localities and for all classes of practice. Yet it ventures to hope that the final result of its work and that of the various Chapter Committees will be a Code of Practice covering the letting and administration of contracts which will, in marked distinction from the chaotic and illogical system of the past, tend to place the relations of architect, of owner and of contractor on a sounder as well as a higher basis, and at least in that sense become "standard," even though it may not be possible, in many cases, for even the best practitioners to adopt it in its entirety.

Respectfully submitted,

GROSVENOR ATTERBURY,

Chairman

The report was referred to the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees, Mr. E. Green, Chairman.

Mr. Irving K. Pond, Chairman, read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Your Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences would beg to report as follows:

Although the exact relationship existing between concrete and steel reinforcement under a given condition is yet to be accurately determined, and the structural use of reinforced concrete is yet to be reduced to an exact science, and although the manipulation of concrete and its application to structural uses has not as yet become an art, yet the fact that in its use and treatment there are immense scientific and aesthetic possibilities brings the subject of reinforced concrete well within the field of study of this Committee, especially at this time when the general topics of steel structure and concrete reinforcement are before the Institute for discussion. It is essential throughout such discussion to keep clearly in mind the true and abiding status of architecture and the architect. The architect is not a mechanical fabricator of mathematical diagrams. His highest concern is with the ideal, and his first sketch should present an idea, an idea which is conceived in beauty. The past has demonstrated that architecture as the expression of the ideal can materialize in but one or the other of two great manners: that of the articulated structure, unit added to unit, and that of the plastic mass. The most noble development in the first manner is in the architecture of masonry (brick or stone), and this development has reached its logical limit; in no way except, maybe, in mere size, its least noble attribute, is it to be excelled. Under the vital art of this first manner lay an intuitive science; under the too transient beauty of the work of the second great manner lay nothing of science at all, and so this architecture has well-nigh vanished except as some adherence to the principles of the first manner has interposed to save. And now comes the ghost of what might have been and calls for an incarnation, feeling (if a ghost can feel) that in reinforced concrete science is preparing a body which can be vivified with the spirit of art. If this feeling is substantiated, to the architect is opened up a new range of possibilities. The architect becomes in a sense a sculptor, a moulder of monumental mass, not the fantastic figure, who, at first, with sharply insistent blows, and then with infinite persuasive tappings, releases the form imprisoned in the block, but a creative constructor who builds up his ideal and shapes it by the irresistible, though tender, moulding of mass and form. In this the architect assumes no new function, but develops that feeling which by nature and of necessity inheres in the architectural mind. The architect as well as the sculptor revels in this feeling of mass taking form under his skillful manipulation; and the feeling for plasticity and for mass in flux is potent in the true architect, even though he be designing in that most refractory medium a masonry-clad steel skeleton. In most of his work the architect has to content himself with an intellectual substitute for real feeling, and his conscious delight is rather intellectual than emotional as the idea takes form in the sketch and in preliminary plan and elevation. His fingers may itch, they do itch, to feel the flow of the mass, but the feeling

remains abstract and intellectual. Therefore certain architects, if not indeed the architectural body general, are viewing with keen interest, when not actively aiding, the development of the possibilities of this fairly new and altogether plastic medium, reinforced concrete; a medium which really does flow and is moulded, and through which the form appears in gracefully unfolding stages, till the final mass stands revealed, a veritable unit. One can not in thought connect with this materialization the shock of unloading beams, the rattling musketry of riveting, the petty and fussy application of fireproofing and surface coating. In fancy, as almost in fact, the architect sees the flowing mass take form under his own hands.

The masonry-clad steel structure of to-day is an architectural anomaly representing as it does rather a branch of engineering than of architecture; and it is doubtful if any treatment of the incrusting material, be it brick, stone or terra cotta, can make the structure architecturally interesting as compared, for instance, with the interest which attaches to a well-designed brick cottage, or stable even. The steel structure, however, will continue to occupy its own domain. But the call of concrete is heard inviting architecture to occupy an as yet undeveloped territory.

Though the use of concrete goes back into antiquity, plastic architecture would seem to be in the veriest infancy, and would seem also to be asking the genius of this age to give it perfect expression and make it worthy to stand with the architecture of the past and the yet-to-come. Though the past be examined for precedent, little will be found. Rome used concrete in bulk—but undeniable evidence of a scientific use of the material is wanting. Rome employed masonry in bulk—but again evidence of a scientific use is wanting. Rome applied superficially the arts of other times and countries, but of itself left to posterity only monuments expressive of a highly temperamental force, breathing little or nothing of spirituality. Persia covered with stucco or veneered with beautiful tiles her masses of crude masonry. The Arabians and the Moors expressed their emotionalism in a plastic architecture decorated with a skim coat of ornamental plaster or an incrustation of tile, intricate in pattern and beautiful in color. The concrete of the mass was but mud, and the science of building was unknown. In such material beautiful day dreams were realized only to crumble when the spell was past. The Spanish missions were built with rare feeling for mass and light and shade; but feeling swayed and science did not guide. With the science of to-day to guide and the art experience of the past to illumine, into what logical, noble and beautiful forms should not concrete shape itself, to the end of an enduring, spiritualized architecture.

In this study your Committee has taken no cognizance of the concrete block as a structural possibility, believing that such blocks, as well as terra cotta used in the same manner, are mere imitations of stone, and when used after the manner of stone are impossible in the architecture of sentiment, and, like all imitations of one material in another, are inimical to art.

The possibilities, even the aesthetic possibilities, within the range of reinforced concrete construction can hardly be overestimated. Little beyond the introductory chapter has been written in the history of reinforced concrete, and every advance in the science of its manufacture and use will signal an advance along the line of artistic application.

Except in well-defined types, designed to serve certain well-defined uses, it is imprac-

ticable so to carry masonry construction beyond and behind the facade as to result in a homogeneous structure—wanting which architecture becomes but a hollow sound. The architecture of a reinforced plastic material may, and logically will, express itself throughout the entire structure to the remotest core. The unity, the truth, the harmony of the whole may in every part be manifested. Therefore, again, the possibilities inherent in concrete present themselves alluringly to the architect to whom the art means as much as does the science of building.

The architectural brain is not so congested by the weight of pregnant thought that at a blow a Minerva shall issue forth full fledged and full armed. That is not the history of the evolution of an architectural style. It will take time and struggle, and developed artistic perceptions in this, as in former cases, to reveal the possibilities of beautiful and of monumental design.

It may well be conceived that a moulded architecture, so to speak, an architecture of flowing and harmoniously interrelated masses, may not appeal immediately to the architect who has been taught that his art consists in naively piling up child's building-blocks on a large scale. Whatever may be urged against the deadly dulling practice of following the line of least resistance in architecture, certain it is that a material in which it is easier, as well as more logical, to fashion new and appropriate forms than to follow cut and dried conventions can not be regarded as other than a vivifying factor in a possible architectural development, and its advent hailed with delight. When architects relieve themselves of the notion that monumental architecture, for example, consists solely in a row of classical columns superimposed upon a basement pedestaled, it will be a wholesome day for the art they profess to practice. Probably ignorance, inability and self-distrust in the architectural ranks will remove to some more or less remote future the development of a monumental architecture expressing itself in new forms fashioned in new materials. Yet it is possible that, in this, as in other ages, commercialism, itself so devoid of aesthetic tendencies, will pave the way to the realization of an aesthetic ideal. A material which holds in itself the qualifications for commercial use will in that very use reveal its aesthetic possibilities. No material which puts into the hand of the architect power to produce permanent mass and form, and add the enrichment of light and shade, color and texture, will long be ignored when science has made its use commercially possible. It would, then, seemingly remain only for science to demonstrate the practical value of reinforced concrete, in respect to its physical properties, and art must unfold whatever it holds of beauty.

The steel skeleton developed from commercial necessity, and to clothe and protect that skeleton, the architect, naturally, used whatever means lay at his command; stone, brick, terra cotta and metal were called into requisition. To clothe the skeleton in one or another or all of these materials became a fixed habit with the architect. So that when concrete came into use, not only was it ignored as a possible clothing for steel, but when the skeleton of reinforced concrete was set up it was itself clothed after the existing fashion for steel. Such is the fatal force of habit! Granting to concrete the qualities ascribed to it, that it is fireproof, that it may be rendered moisture proof, that once in place it is not affected by atmospheric and climatic conditions, that it can be permanently colored, can be moulded and chiseled, that it can be formed in place and need not be applied piecemeal—what better material could be sought for clothing the steel skeleton—and why the need of any cloak

at all to such material when it has been treated with any manner of decency or respect by the designer? So aesthetically there would seem to be unlimited possibilities in reinforced concrete.

The preëminence of concrete for all manner of commercial work has not been established, and may never be. The installation of reinforced concrete must proceed under favoring conditions of workmanship, moisture and temperature, and besides there must enter into the process an element of leisure which is now incompatible with the requirements of certain forms of commercial work. The erection of the steel skeleton, clothed after the established manner, can proceed independent of external conditions; and operations may begin, advance and terminate almost independently of the seasons, which thus will not seriously interfere with the uniform and rapid progress of a work of great magnitude. It is construction in wood, as well as certain classes of steel structures and of masonry building, that concrete seems destined entirely to supersede. But wherever conditions dictate the use of structural concrete, the aesthetic treatment of the material becomes incumbent on the architect.

Although it has not been its purpose to study that especial phase, it seems to your Committee that the aesthetic possibilities inherent in terra cotta and faience as covering materials for the steel skeleton have not as yet been in the highest degree realized, while, as stated before, concrete as a possible covering has been ignored. Simultaneously with their development in the field already assigned to them, it is not inconceivable that ornamental terra cotta and tile, beautiful in color and texture, and also sculptured stone will be called upon to embellish and distinguish, though not in any manner to clothe or conceal, the concrete structure. The presence of these materials may be needed as a saving grace in these early days of design in concrete, to save the designers from a too brutal conception of the forms they deem the material must necessarily take. There is an unfortunate, though marked, tendency now, in what should be a refined and restrained domestic architecture, to shape concrete, and its lath and plaster imitations, into the crude, though characteristic, forms of the old mission work. It is needless to say that these forms have no meaning outside of their original environment and would not have existed there but for the exigencies of the case—the crude nature of the materials procurable and the absence of all skilled labor.

But to-day, with art and science co-operating, it would seem as though architecture were on the verge of an awakening. Commercial architecture with us is beginning to feel the thrill. Broad monumental architecture as well is showing signs of a renewed joy in life, and structural concrete, both of itself and embellished with richer materials, furnishes the new and seemingly adequate medium of architectural expression.

Respectfully submitted,

IRVING K. POND,

Chairman.

CLAUDE FAYETTE BRAGDON,
ELMER GREY,
CHARLES Z. KLAUDER,
BERTRAM G. GOODHUE.

The report was referred to the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees, Mr. E. B. Green, Chairman.

On motion, invitations were accepted to visit the works of the Western Electric Co. and the plant of the Chicago Tunnel Co. Messrs. Treat and Rapp were placed in charge of these excursions.

The introduction of new business being in order, and a motion being adopted that there be a Committee to consider it, the President appointed the following:

Members.

H. R. Marshall, N. Y., Chairman.
A. F. Rosenheim, S. Cal.
Edw. W. Donn, Washington.

Alternates.

A. O. Elsner, Cincinnati.
Wm. G. Nöting, Baltimore.
Robert Stead, Washington.

Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury: One of the great difficulties that we are going to encounter in revising the Schedule of Charges is lack of knowledge on the part of the public as to what are the architect's duties and functions. Before we advance very far toward a proper revision we have got to educate the public and prepare it for such a step. We all meet the most appalling examples of complete ignorance on the part of our clients as to what we ought to do, and what we do. When we remove that ignorance we usually find them reasonable, and ready to compensate us on a fair basis. To protect our interests as would any other body of business or professional men, we should have a Standing Committee charged with educating the public as to the functions of the architect. I should like very much to see an exhibition of every single study, sketch and drawing that goes to complete the series of documents provided by an architect in constructing a building.

I should like to have the public invited to walk the length of this exhibit, and try to appreciate what five per cent. means when spread out on paper. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Post states that his full-size details, for the College of the City of New York, would stretch over three miles, and I am quite ready to believe it.

I find it difficult to suggest a proper name for such a Committee, but in the absence of any other, I suggest a Committee on the Relations of the Institute to the Public.

Mr. Henry Rutgers Marshall: This matter might be referred to the Committee on Education. They have done a splendid piece of work, and they must be in the mood for more work.

The President suggested that it might be deemed advisable to add such a Committee to the list of Standing Committees.

Glenn Brown: Gentlemen, I have two short tributes to Saint-Gaudens, after reading which I wish to offer a resolution.

TRIBUTES TO AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS.

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

It speaks well for American art that with both our artists and the public at large Augustus Saint-Gaudens stands apart from the sculptors of his time—by reason of the force of his personality and the power and imagination shown in his work. I knew him when he was struggling into recognition; and, too, in the height of his fame—and he was as impetuous, as forceful, and as unassuming in one phase of his career as in the other. How well I remember the day he came ringing, in suppressed rage and indignation, at the door of our studio-house on 15th street—to tell us that the Academy had fired his statue, and that he was ready now to go into the movement for a new exhibition that would be hospitable to beginners. That night we founded the Society of American Artists on the wrath of Saint-Gaudens. He lived to see the international exhibition strike a special medal in his honor; and he died one of the great acknowledged masters of his time.

Energy and imagination, a keen sense of beauty, modesty, unrelenting industry, conscientiousness in detail, the highest ambitions—expressed not in words but in work—and a spirit of help for fellow artists—these characterized his labors and his life. It is a calamity that he did not live and work to a good old age; but it is a consolation to know that some of his greatest and most imaginative accomplishment is yet to be made public—the output of his last heroic months—when he raced with time for a goal he longed to reach—and reaching fell, not to rise again. It is a further and deeper consolation to feel convinced that the sum of his life-work contains the assurance of immortality.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

NEW YORK, November 5, 1907.

THE GREAT ARTIST OF THE AGE.

BY GLENN BROWN.

Saint-Gaudens, the great artist of the age, was a charming companion, a true friend, and a citizen guiding to a higher life. His affable manner, quiet humor, quick appreciation, broad culture, and perfect taste made his companionship sought and enjoyed. His sympathetic and candid nature, and great aspirations made his friendship earnestly desired and highly valued. His unselfish gift of time to committees, institutions, and the government has been a guiding factor towards purity of taste and nobility of life.

His thorough equipment, sincerity of purpose, grasp of composition, knowledge of detail, understanding of mass, natural genius, and brilliant imagination, combined with infinite patience, untiring energy, and effacement of self, have produced the greatest sculpture of the age.

His artistic qualities are exemplified in his work from the refined low relief to the bold monumental compositions. The relief portraits of Robert Louis Stevenson and Justice Gray are exquisitely delicate, harmonious, restful, dignified, and beautiful in artistic expression. Portrait busts have attained a new dignity in his hands. The busts of John Hay and David J. Hill, while full of repose and individual expression, attain high sculptural value.

He has made single figures impressive, something rarely accomplished. The Puritan, while a work of art in line and pose, vividly typifies the honest untiring energy and the confident righteousness of this sturdy race. Farragut stands alert, prepared for any emergency, serious, as the destiny of the fleet depended upon his action, commanding, endowed with life and art. Lincoln, a hopeless model in the hands of other sculptors, is a great work of art as depicted by the mind and wrought by the hand of Saint-Gaudens. Lincoln's kindly nature, brotherly love, honesty of purpose, clear and far-seeing vision, grave with the destiny of the nation, firm in the salvation of the Union, are shown in this wonderful piece of portrait sculpture.

Our admiration of Saint-Gaudens' genius reaches the highest point when we study his great compositions with their wonderful restrained movement, full of life, yet dignified and statuesque; natural, but full of imagination and inspiration. The Shaw Memorial is a great composition in low-relief, ideal in its sense of movement, natural in its depiction of types, and imaginative in its expression of sentiment. A spiritual figure guiding the group to deeds of bravery and self-renunciation makes this memorial a brilliant and satisfactory combination of the ideal and real. The Sherman Statue is a group vividly portraying the sense of motion, positive irresistible forward motion, with a mystic figure leading on to victory and peace. This is one of the great compositions of the world, full of realism, imagination and poetry, happily combined, graceful in all its lines, dignified and imposing, restrained and beautiful.

It is fitting that Saint-Gaudens, one of the immortals, should have conceived the poetic, mysterious, and elevating figure of immortality which rests calmly for evermore in Rock Creek Cemetery, a monument to his genius, imagination, poetry, and eternal fame.

M. Glenn Brown offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects will honor itself by undertaking to raise a fund from the art lovers of this country for a memorial to Saint-Gaudens.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of D. H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim, and F. D. Millet be appointed to consider the means of accomplishing this end, and that they be empowered to take immediate steps to secure the fund and determine the character of the memorial.

Reports of Special Committees being in order, and a motion having been adopted that there be one Committee on Reports A. to G., and another on Reports H. to M., the President appointed the following:

Special Committee, A. to G.—

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| 1. John M. Carrère, N. Y., Chairman. | W. H. Kilham, Boston. |
| 2. Hugh Roberts, N. J. | Channing Whitney, Minn. |
| 3. D. H. Perkins, Chicago. | Clarence Martin, Central, N. Y. |

Special Committee, H. to M.—

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| 1. A. B. Pond, Chicago, Chairman. | C. W. Coolidge, Chicago. |
| 2. Grosvenor Atterbury, N. Y. | Edw. Stotz, Pittsburg. |
| 3. B. S. Hubbel, Cleveland. | D. H. Thomas, Baltimore. |

No report was presented by the Committee on Government Architecture.

Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS, 1907.

Your Committee recommends that, whenever possible, an architect be employed without competition; that, when competition is unavoidable, the American Institute of Architects recognize three forms of competition:

- a. Limited to a certain number of invited architects;
- b. Open to all architects;
- c. Mixed; certain architects being invited, but other architects being at liberty to take part.

Your Committee recommends that, for the present, no attempt should be made to impose any fixed code of competition upon the members of the Institute, but that the Institute recognize, as conducive to the best results, the following underlying principles for the conduct of all competitions:

- 1st. The object of a competition is to secure the most skilled architect.
- 2nd. An architectural adviser should draw up the programme, advise the employer in regard to it, and the adviser, or, preferably, a jury of practicing architects, should advise the employer in making the award.
- 3rd. The amount to be expended on the work should be sufficient, within a reasonable margin, to erect a structure of the character and size indicated in the programme, or there should be no cost limit stipulated.
- 4th. The programme should be in the form of a contract relating to the award of the work and to other payments.

- 5th. Whenever practicable, the competitors and the professional adviser should meet with the employer, and agree upon terms which shall be binding upon all.
- 6th. There should be, in limited competitions, payments sufficient to cover the preparation of the drawings demanded; in open competitions, premiums sufficient to cover the expense of at least five schemes; in mixed competitions payments to the invited competitors as above, and an additional amount, representing the cost of five sets of drawings, distributed among the authors of the best five schemes, such payments not to be confined to the uninvited competitors.
- 7th. The drawings required should be the minimum necessary to express the design and arrangement.

Your Committee further recommends that the following resolution be adopted by the Institute:

Resolved, It is unprofessional conduct for a member of the American Institute of Architects, even for payment, to submit drawings knowingly in competition with another, unless under conditions explicitly approved by a competent disinterested professional adviser, either a member of the American Institute of Architects, or of some foreign architectural association of similar standing.

Open.

J. RANDOLPH COOLEGE, JR.
HOWARD SHAW,
J. MONROE HEWLETT,

Limited.

E. B. GREEN,
EMILYN STEWARDSON,
HENRY BACON,
R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, *Chairman.*

The report was referred to Mr. Carrère's Committee.

Mr. Sturgis: It is our intention to invite discussion upon this subject. We would confine ourselves to one definite, well-defined step, which we hope the Convention will approve. While we felt sure we were right in not inflicting upon the Convention the views of the individual members of the Committees, and did not attempt to put them in here and inflict them on the Convention as the views of the Committee as a whole, we felt quite differently in regard to a statement, or an essay on this subject, that was presented to us here by one of our oldest and most valued members, Mr. Baumann, and we do feel very great regret that the course that we have determined upon precludes at the present the possibility of reading this paper, which, however, will probably later be put into the hands of the members of the Institute through the report.

Mr. Mauran read

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT.

Your Committee can not report any very extensive movement during the year in the way of municipal improvements throughout the country, but such progress as has been made is of a gratifying character, indicating that the value of the training of architects in qualifying them to solve the problems connected with the convenience, beauty, and healthfulness of cities is now recognized in this country as it has never been before.

While preliminary plans have been made during the year for improvements in a considerable number of cities, including many of the smaller communities, as well as most of the large ones, comparatively little progress has been made in carrying them out; but it is satisfactory to observe that this has been due to lack of means rather than failure to appreciate the value of the suggestions made, and that, so far as any work has actually been done, it has been carried out in conformity with the plans. In Cincinnati, for example, the municipal government, urged by the intelligent and persistent efforts of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Institute, has had a comprehensive plan for improvement prepared by Mr. Kessler, of Kansas City, and it is proposed to carry out this plan as opportunity may offer; while in Buffalo and Pittsburg influential associations of citizens support the plans prepared and approved by the local architects. It is hardly necessary to point out the difference between this way of treating the suggestions of experts and the contemptuous disregard of their advice which was the fashion among public officials a few years ago. Similarly, in Washington, the plan of the Burnham Commission, after many anxieties, has been practically adopted by the authorities, and it is unlikely that any serious attempt will now be made to spoil it; while the Cleveland scheme, which has been in the hands of architects from the start, is now well advanced in execution.

Your Committee has thought it desirable to volunteer its assistance in two interesting cases, and has been pleased with the manner in which its offers were received. It will be remembered that an effort was made last winter in California to have the capital of the State transferred from Sacramento, the present capital, to Berkeley, the seat of the State University, and a city of great and increasing importance; and at the same time a movement was started for the development of the commercial facilities of Berkeley, whose natural advantages as a seaport rival those of San Francisco. In view of the magnificent plan, by M. Berard, adopted for the group of buildings for the University of California, forming the principal feature of the city, it seemed to your Committee that it would be most unfortunate to leave to chance the disposition of the remaining portions of the new municipality which the contemplated political and commercial changes would create, and a letter was sent to Mr. John G. Howard, Fellow of the Institute, practicing in Berkeley, and also Professor of Architecture in the University, pointing out how necessary it was to begin the study of plans of this kind as early as possible, before they were rendered impracticable by ill-considered partial improvements. Professor Howard was kind enough to reply that he found these suggestions "most timely." He immediately had a number of copies made of the letter of the Committee, and sent them to the most influential citizens of

Berkeley, requesting also information, which was gladly furnished by the Committee, as to documents, and so on, which might be used in case of need. A somewhat similar suggestion was made, through Mr. John Calvin Stevens, Fellow of the Institute, in the case of Portland, Maine, where the project of transferring the State capital from Augusta was last year revived. The suggestion was very well received, and although the prospect of transferring the capital seems now rather remote, your Committee hopes that its action may have done something to encourage the architects of the city in their efforts for the proper solution of the problems of municipal development there.

In Boston, the study by members of the local Chapter of various problems of municipal improvement has met with rather unexpected results. For two years a committee of the Chapter collected and discussed a variety of disconnected plans for the development of lines of communication, the adornment of public places, and so on, adding to these a plan for the improvement of the harbor according to modern ideas. The collection of plans excited so much interest that the entire report of the committee was published at the joint expense of the Boston Chapter, the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, the Metropolitan Improvement League, the Stock Exchange, the Merchant's Association, the Board of Fire Underwriters and the Master Builders' Association; and, on the petition of the Metropolitan Improvement League, the legislature directed the Governor to appoint a Commission to study the entire subject, and appropriated a generous sum for its expenses. One of the members of this Commission is the present President of the Boston Chapter. Meanwhile, the plans shown in the report for the improvement of the harbor attracted the attention of citizens more interested in utilitarian than æsthetic questions. The Mayor almost immediately appointed a municipal Water Front Commission, to study the whole subject of the development of the port; while the legislature, by resolve, specifically instructed the Harbor and Land Commission, a permanent and important body, to consider the expediency and cost of establishing a system of public docks, substantially as advocated in the report; and, at the instance of the Governor, still a fourth Commission was appointed, with extensive powers, charged with the consideration of matters in general relating to the commerce and industries of Massachusetts.

Those who imagine architects to be mere draughtsmen may object that the study of dock systems is rather engineering than architectural work; but it is said by engineers themselves that the habit of dealing with problems involving a great variety of considerations peculiarly qualifies architects for the comprehensive treatment of general schemes of the kind; and, as a matter of fact, the Free Harbor of Copenhagen, which is reputed to be, for its size, the best arranged in Europe, was designed and carried out by an architect; so that, in our professional study of the improvement of seaport towns, the commercial side of the question should not be forgotten, and may, indeed, often be combined very effectively with purely æsthetic considerations.

In January, 1907, the New York City Improvement Commission presented to the Mayor and Aldermen a detailed report, of great interest, supplementing the preliminary report of 1904. In the new report a broad and comprehensive plan is proposed, intended to afford adequate avenues of communication between the different parts of each Borough, as well as between the different Boroughs themselves and the outlying districts, and, to secure a continuous park system, connecting the parks in each Borough. Many other im-

portant suggestions are made, and tentative solutions offered for problems of great difficulty. At a meeting of the New York Chapter, to which representatives of all societies interested in city improvement were invited, the new report of the Commission was warmly commended, and the municipal authorities requested to make some arrangement to continue the work and carry the suggestions into effect; and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is now considering some of the most important recommendations made by the Commission.

In Chicago, where important improvements are now being studied by Mr. Burnham, the plans have not as yet been fully determined, but the scheme promises to be of great interest, and it is worth noting that an adequate modern dock system forms a part of the improvements projected here.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee on Municipal Improvement.

T. M. CLARK,

Chairman.

The report was referred to Mr. Carrère's Committee.

Mr. Mauran read

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENDOWMENT FUND.

We have the honor to submit the following report:

Since the appointment of the Committee the subject has been carefully discussed a number of times among its several members, and with the President and officers of the Institute, with a view to proceeding in such a manner as to forward the matter successfully.

Although a number of attempts have been made to hold meetings of this Committee, but one formal meeting was held during the year, and other members of the Institute who were understood to be particularly interested in this subject or to have suggestions of special value to offer were invited to be present.

In the opinion of the Committee it has not been desirable to press this matter for several reasons, among which may be cited the following:

It was thought that as a fund was being raised for the American Academy at Rome, an effort at this time on behalf of the Institute's Endowment Fund might interfere; that our own success would be jeopardized, as we would have to go to some of the same men who have responded so generously to the call for funds for the Academy.

It was also thought that the financial conditions existing were not favorable to an active effort at this time.

But beyond this a still more important consideration has weighed with the Committee. It is as follows: That the Institute as yet has developed no definite scheme or program whereby such an endowment fund would be handled or its benefits made use of. It is true that there has been a good deal of general discussion among the members of the Institute on this subject and many valuable and interesting suggestions have been made, such as the following:

1. The development and restoration of the Octagon property.
2. The erection of a suitable meeting room and exhibition hall.
3. The collection of objects of special architectural interest—casts, photographs, drawings, etc.
4. The founding of architectural scholarships and of traveling scholarships.
5. The pursuit of special archaeological investigations and the publication of documents concerning them.

In short, we feel that in order to obtain an endowment fund we must have a definite purpose in view and a more or less definite program under which the endowment fund would be handled and whereby its income could be made of real use to the world.

We can not appeal for an endowment with any selfish or personal end in view. The comfort or luxury of our own headquarters in Washington is not a subject that would appeal to any one outside of the Institute. Nor must we expect such a fund to be used in strengthening the influence or authority of the Institute excepting as any body is strengthened by the performance of duty in an unselfish and helpful spirit. We feel that such a fund will add to the usefulness of the Institute, but that it will lay upon us certain grave responsibilities both to the donors and to the public. The Institute will be benefited only as it makes unselfish and wise use of the resources it may have at its command.

Your Committee therefore recommends that the subject be given careful consideration, not only from the standpoint of raising the fund, but primarily from the standpoint of how such fund should be used when raised, and that a definite program be formulated in advance which must of necessity be more or less elastic, but which will represent a serious, intelligent and organized project for future action.

Respectfully,

CASS GILBERT, *Chairman.*
C. F. McKIM.
ROBERT S. PEABODY.
GEORGE B. POST.

The report was referred to Mr. Carrère's Committee.

Mr. Frank H. Quinby read

THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SIGNING BUILDINGS AND USING INSTITUTE INITIALS.

The Committee on Signing Buildings and Using Institute Initials begs leave to submit the following report:

At the Convention of 1905 the Cleveland Chapter offered a resolution that the Chair appoint a Committee to investigate and report upon the advisability of having the members

of the Institute sign their drawings, F. A. I. A., or A. A. I. A., and further, that this Committee consider the advisability of having architects sign their buildings.

From the information obtained by your Committee it seems that a considerable proportion of Institute members are in favor of signing their buildings, and a few have already adopted this custom; some have the idea that it should be made compulsory, while others would have it left entirely to the judgment of the individual practitioner, to sign none or those only which he might consider worthy examples of his art.

As there has never been any official sanction by the Institute of the custom of signing buildings, no doubt many of the members feel that the usage should first have the Institute's approval, before being adopted by them.

As far as your Committee has been able to determine, there does not appear to be any feeling that there is any professional impropriety in an architect signing his building in a proper manner, as the works of the painters and sculptors are signed by their authors.

Although the custom has not generally prevailed either here or abroad, there are numbers of important buildings in the larger cities of Europe and America bearing architect's names. The advantages of this practice to us and to the architects of future generations are readily apparent, for how often, in visiting important architectural works, we desire to know the author's name. This matter has received considerable attention from the architects of Great Britain, who have discussed it and appointed a committee, finally resulting in action being taken by the Royal Institute of British Architects, who, while not recommending, has sanctioned the practice of signing buildings, by passing a resolution: "That it is not derogatory to the profession for an architect to sign his buildings in an unobtrusive manner, similar to that adopted by painters and sculptors."

Your Committee would therefore suggest that the American Institute of Architects go a step farther and officially recommend to its members that they adopt the custom of placing their names, with the Institute initials, upon their buildings, leaving to the individual member to select his best work in design and execution to be signed, and bearing in mind that this is a privilege which, if sparingly and judiciously used, will be a credit to the Institute and will do much toward raising the standard of the practice of architecture in this country.

Your Committee would further report, upon the use of the Institute Initials, that it has long been the practice among the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects to use the initials F. R. I. B. A., and A. R. I. B. A., wherever the architect's name appeared, and to this custom, no doubt, is due in no small degree the general recognition of the Royal Institute throughout the British Empire.

The Committee therefore considers that the use of the Institute initials, F. A. I. A., and A. A. I. A., by the members, upon their cards and in the signing of buildings and plans, as eminently proper and tending to the wider recognition of the Institute.

Your Committee therefore submits for action by the Convention, the following resolutions:

Resolved; That the American Institute of Architects recommends the adoption of the practice of architects signing their buildings. The signature to be unobtrusive and affixed to the buildings regarded by the architect as his best work in design and execution.

Resolved; That the American Institute of Architects recommends, for general adoption, the use of the Institute initials wherever a member's name is used professionally.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. MAGINNIS,
LUCIUS W. BRIGGS,
GEORGE W. RAPP,
ABRAM GARFIELD,
FRANK H. QUINBY, *Chairman*.

The report was referred to Mr. Carrère's Committee.

Mr. William S. Eames presented

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

It is not necessary to explain to this body what the International Congress of Architects is. It may be of interest, however, to say that there is an International Permanent Committee, consisting of about seventy or seventy-five members, selected as representatives of the different nations, or the different societies of different nations. The Congress in Madrid, and later that in London, appointed five members of the Institute to represent our Society in the Permanent Committee. The late Mr. Jenney, Mr. Glenn Brown, Mr. Totten, Mr. Allen of Boston, Mr. George B. Post and myself were appointed, the original number having been increased to six. The Permanent Committee has two meetings annually in Paris, to arrange and organize the business of the International Congresses. It has issued and submitted to all of its members a tentative programme of the next International Congress, which will be held in Vienna in May, 1908. The Committee representing the Institute has suggested one of the subjects for consideration.

Mr. Eames then read the following

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS,
VIENNA, 18TH TO 24TH OF MAY, 1908.

MONDAY.

Meeting in Hall of the Architects' and Engineers' Association.

9 o'clock: Meeting of the Permanent Committee.

10 o'clock: Distribution of Circulars, Cards, Invitations, etc.

From 12 to 2 o'clock: Public Opening of the Congress in the Assembly Hall of the Imperial Palace.

3 o'clock: Excursions through the city: Carriages and street cars.

8 o'clock: Reunion in the Künstlerhaus in the Fine Arts Palace: Entertainment by the Sculptural Society of Vienna.

TUESDAY.

First Section in the Hall of the Engineers' and Architects' Association of Vienna.

10 o'clock: Business Meeting.

Second Section in the Trades Union Hall.

10 o'clock: Conferences with Professor Karl Konig and Mr. Bauer.

3 o'clock: Visit to the Exposition of Prater. Excursion to Kahlenberg. Dinner given by the Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects.

WEDNESDAY.

10 o'clock: Business meetings and conferences in the same halls in which the meetings were held Tuesday.

3 o'clock: Excursion to Klosterneuberg and to the Chateau of Kreutzenstein.

5 o'clock: Reception at the Imperial Court.

THURSDAY.

The entire day will be devoted to an excursion to Semmering.

FRIDAY.

10 o'clock: Business meetings and conferences in the same halls.

3 o'clock: Visit to the City Library.

8 o'clock: Reception in the Rathaus.

SATURDAY.

9 o'clock: Meeting of the Permanent Committee.

10 o'clock: Closing meeting.

3 o'clock: Promenades, visits, etc.

8 o'clock: Closing Banquet, the fee for which will be fixed later.

The following subjects will be discussed at the Congress:

I. CONTINUATION OF THE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED IN LONDON IN 1906.

1st. State of Legislation on the Property Right of Design.

2nd. Organization of International Competitions in Architecture.

3rd. The Legal Qualifications of an Architect.

4th. Preservation of Public Architectural Monuments.

5th. Reinforced Concrete Construction.

II. NEW QUESTIONS.

6th. The Public Administration of the Fine Arts: the Utility of, the Dangers of, and the Methods of Organizations.

7th. To Safeguard the Artistic Interest in Municipal Building Ordinances.

8th. The Modifications of the Business Methods of the International Congress

III. DISSERTATIONS.

The following dissertations and discussions have been announced: Professor Karl Konig: The Influences and Tendencies of Modern Art on Architecture.

Mr. Leopold Bauer, Architect: The Influence of Historic Styles on the Development and Forms of Modern Architecture.

Professor Meydenbauer, Berlin: Measurements of Light.

M. Daumet, Paris: Discussion on Architectural subjects.

Mr. William S. Eames: The Congress promises to be even fuller and more attractive than that of London. The Committee wishes to go to Berlin clothed with authority to present a cordial invitation that the International Congress, in 1910, may be held in America. The Committee of the Institute is keeping in touch, by correspondence, with the other members, and will do its share of the work, looking to the success of the coming Congress in Vienna.

The report was referred to Mr. Carrère's Committee.

Mr. L. De Coppet Bergh read

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Your Committee on Metric System during the last year has devoted much time and study to the history of the adoption of the metric system abroad and to the agitation in connection with the subject in this country.

In 1790, with the consent of Louis XVI, France appointed the Académie Française to find the most convenient "scale of division" for "weights, measures and coins." This resulted in the adoption of the Metric System by laws of 1795 and 1801 and many later ones.

In 1837, France enacted a law providing for the seizure of all catalogues, advertisements, prospectuses, etc., and of all goods themselves, if expressed in terms other than metric. Still more stringent laws have followed, and yet on April 11, 1906, more than *one hundred years after* the introduction of the metric system by law, and nearly *seventy years after* the enactment of its compulsory and penalizing laws, we find France's minister of commerce, industry and labor appealing to the Chambers of Commerce throughout France to help him by persuasion to suppress the use of the now illegal weights and measures, as he feels to use force might cause too much disaster to trade.

It is well known that, originally the Metric System was applied to all measurements of time, to angles, circles, etc. But this was quickly found impractical, and in these respects France had to abandon the new decimal system for the old duodecimal systems.

In Germany the question was submitted to a scientific commission, who reported in favor of the Metric System in 1861, the system becoming obligatory in 1872.

In England the question has been agitated (as to uniformity of standards) since 1783, but practically no change to date.

In the United States the Constitution gives Congress the right to "fix the standards of weights and measures." Nearly every President from Washington down has considered this difficult question, particularly John Quincy Adams. By 1856 the various States had all practically accepted the uniformity of our weights and measures, after many attempts for a quarter of a century previous to secure perfect uniformity with the English system. In 1866 Congress *legalized* the use of the Metric System throughout the United States. Bill after bill has been presented to Congress since then, and developed such strenuous opposition that nothing further has been done.

Some thirty-six out of thirty-nine so-called civilized nations have adopted the Metric System, but in none is it in general use, except by compulsory legislation, and in not one of them has compulsion succeeded in driving out the continued use—by certain trades—of old standards, nor the use—by the people—of old terms.

The opposition in this country to the change is so great that your Committee believes the change can never be made, other than voluntarily as provided by the law of 1866, legalizing the use of the Metric System; and, beyond the navy and agricultural departments, electricians, chemists and others making very scientific calculations, practically none have availed themselves of the legal privilege to change to the Metric System.

Now, we as architects are principally interested in the *unit of length*, the English foot. This standard of linear measurement is used by only three of the so-called thirty-nine civilized nations, but these nations are the United States, Russia (including Siberia), and the British Empire with all its vast colonies and dependencies; a much greater number of civilized peoples than in all the other thirty-six nations put together, not including the hundreds of uncivilized millions under their control.

The civilized portion of China also uses the British standards.

We further find that more people are engaged in manufacturing, and more capital is invested therein, in the United States and the British Empire than in the other manufacturing countries all put together; further, that the United States exports more to countries using the British standard than to all others put together.

Now, is the foot such a bad measure, and can it be improved upon? Surely as a measurement to *think by, to carry in the eye*, the smaller measurement, the foot, is generally preferred to the longer and more clumsy meter. The foot, it will be objected, is not a scientific, but an arbitrary unit. But so has the meter been proved to be; for by more correct measurements and calculations made in the latter half of the last century it has been established that the meter is *not* an exact fractional part of the meridian, as it was supposed to be.

The trouble to architects in the use of the foot is its division into twelve parts, making much unnecessary labor when figuring drawings or making calculations.

Why not, therefore, in this work, adopt the decimalized scale; that is, continue to use the foot, but let all architects adopt the decimalized scale when figuring drawings or making calculations? There can be no possible objection; builders and others simply need to substitute the engineer's scale, with divisions by tenths, for the present two-foot rule, with divisions by twelfths; for, as is well known, all engineering drawings and all surveys are made by feet and decimalized parts thereof.

Your Committee recommends therefore:

First. That the Committee on Metric System be abolished, and the subject dropped as one for report at future annual Conventions.

Second. Should Congress consider a law calling for the *appointment of a commission* to consider whether this country should adopt the Metric System, or whether it should retain its present system, and—if so—whether the latter can not be improved—then the Board of Directors of the A. I. A. shall be authorized to do all in its power to help the passage of a law calling for such a commission.

Third. That the Board of Directors do all in its power to make the adoption and use of the engineer's scale (decimalized foot) universal throughout all architects' offices in this country.

Fourth. That a new Committee of five be appointed, to be known as the "Committee on Introduction of Decimalized Linear Measurements."

The duty of said Committee, to aid the Board of Directors, by preparing circulars, lectures, and otherwise agitating the subject.

In conclusion, the Committee acknowledges the courtesy of Mr. Henry R. Towne, of New York City, to whom they are indebted for much information.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS DE COPPET BERGH, *Chairman.*

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,

WILFRED W. BEACH,

WILLIAM M. ELICOTT.

NOTE:—Mr. J. Pickering Putnam, another member of the Committee, "agrees that the engineers' decimal division of the foot is better than the common division," but "regrets to be obliged" to again "remain in the minority," and to "dissent emphatically to the report in its discouraging conclusions as to the adoption here of the metric system."

LOUIS DE COPPET BERGH, *Chairman.*

The report was referred to Mr. A. B. Pond's Committee.

Mr. Mauran read

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RELATION OF ARCHITECTS TO CONTRACTING SYSTEM.

This Committee has given the subject thoughtful consideration since its appointment, and its members have discussed the matter in its various phases with members of the Institute and with a number of those engaged in contract work. It has also been discussed with officers of corporations who are actively interested as owners of buildings so as to get the point of view of those experienced from the standpoint of the owner.

We feel that this subject is one which requires an amount of time and correspondence, and, in short, what might be called an educational campaign from which results can not be

expected within a short time, and we therefore report progress and recommend that the matter be carried over into next year's work.

Respectfully,

CASS GILBERT, *Chairman.*
WALTER COOK,
GEORGE B. POST.

The report was referred to Mr. A. B. Pond's Committee.

No report was presented by the Committee on Preservation of Rock Creek Valley.

A recess was then taken until 2 P. M.

THIRD SESSION.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907.

The President called the meeting to order at 2 P. M.

Mr. H. C. Carrel presented

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

OFFICERS PRESENT.—*Delegates Ex-Officio.*

1. Frank Miles Day.....President.
2. William B. Mundie.....1st Vice President.
3. R. Clipson Sturgis.....2nd Vice President.
4. Glenn Brown.....Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. John M. Donaldson, | 8. Alfred Stone, |
| 6. Ralph Adams Cram, | 9. Walter Cook, |
| 7. Irving K. Pond, | 10. John Lawrence Mauran, |
| 11. Edgar V. Seeler. | |

DELEGATES.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER.

12. Wm. G. Notting.

BOSTON CHAPTER.

13. Louis C. Newhall,

- | |
|--------------------------|
| 14. Charles K. Cummings, |
| 15. Wm. E. Putman, Jr. |
| 16. Henry F. Bigelow, |
| 17. H. S. Frazer, |
| 18. Walter H. Kilham, |
| 19. Frank W. Ferguson. |

BROOKLYN CHAPTER.

- 20. Frank H. Quinby,
- 21. Isaac E. Ditmars,
- 22. Andrew G. Thomson,
- 23. Henry Clay Carrel.

BUFFALO CHAPTER.

- 24. Edward B. Green.

CENTRAL, N. Y.

- 25. Clarence A. Martin,
- 26. J. Foster Warner.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER.

- 27. George W. Rapp,
- 28. A. O. Elzner,
- 29. Gustave W. Drach,
- 30. Levi T. Scofield.

CLEVELAND CHAPTER.

- 31. Albert E. Skeel,
- 32. Benjamin S. Hubbell.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER.

- 33. D. H. Perkins,
- 34. Allen B. Pond,
- 35. P. J. Webber,
- 36. Peter B. Wight,
- 37. Charles A. Coolidge,
- 38. Samuel A. Treat.

IOWA CHAPTER.

- 39. Seth J. Temple,
- 40. Henry Fisher,
- 41. Wilfred W. Beach.

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER.

- 42. F. M. Howe,
- 43. Albert Turney.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER.

- 44. Frank C. Baldwin,
- 45. Averton E. Munger,
- 46. Arthur H. Scott.

NEW JERSEY CHAPTER.

- 47. Hugh Roberts,
- 48. Charles P. Baldwin.

NEW YORK CHAPTER.

- 49. Grosvenor Atterbury,
- 50. Henry Bacon,
- 51. John P. Benson,
- 52. Charles I. Berg,
- 53. Charles Butler,
- 54. Doan Barber,
- 55. John M. Carrère,
- 56. Edgar A. Josselyn,
- 57. Robert D. Kohn,
- 58. Henry Rutgers Marshall.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

- 59. David K. Boyd,
- 60. John Moliter,
- 61. Thomas M. Kellogg,
- 62. C. C. Zaytzinger,
- 63. Thomas Nolan,
- 64. Emlyn Stewardson.

PITTSBURG CHAPTER.

- 65. Colbert A. McClure,
- 66. F. A. Russell,
- 67. C. M. Bartberger,
- 68. Edward Stotz.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER.

- 69. William S. Eames,
- 70. Charles K. Ramsey,
- 71. E. C. Klipstein,
- 72. E. J. Russell,
- 73. William B. Ittner.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER.

- 74. Lionel Deane.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.

- 75. A. F. Rosenheim,
- 76. Fernand Parmentier,
- 77. Myron Hunt.

MINNESOTA CHAPTER.

78. J. Walter Stevens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., CHAPTER.

79. Thomas R. Kimball,
 80. Edward W. Donn, Jr.
 81. Robert Stead.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER.

82. James Stephen,

Charles W. Saunders.

CHAPTER AT LARGE.

84. Sidney J. Osgood,
 85. D. Fred Charlton,
 86. Ennis R. Austin,
 87. H. C. Koch,
 88. Robert Sharp,
 89. Marshall S. Mahurin,
 90. N. Clifford Ricker.

The above delegates have duly qualified.

GUSTAVE W. DRACH,
 GEORGE BEAUMONT,
 HENRY CLAY CARREL, *Chairman.*

The seven persons reported as members of the Chapter-at-Large were by vote of the Convention constituted delegates of the Chapter at Large.

The report was accepted and the Chairman of the Committee was requested to sit with the judge and tellers of election.

The President announced that the polls were open, and would close at five, and that any one who wishes to vote for some one in the place of any whose name is printed on the ballot, may cross out such printed name and substitute the name of the person for whom he wishes to vote.

Upon motion, Mr. Ernest von Ihne of Berlin; M. Henri-Paul Nénot of Paris; and Otto Wagner of Vienna, were unanimously elected Honorary Members, and Lorado Taft of Chicago, and Mr. Henry Wilson of England, were elected Corresponding Members of the Institute.

Mr. Colbert A. McClure extended an invitation to members to visit the exhibition of the Pittsburg Architectural Club.

Mr. E. V. Seeler then read

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

The reasons given in the resolution of the last Convention creating a Committee to consider the remuneration of the architect are that conditions have changed greatly in the profession of architecture in recent years, that the burden and expense of the architect's

work have increased enormously, and that the basis of his remuneration has remained practically unchanged since the foundation of the Institute.

That conditions have changed in architectural practice needs probably no amplification, but it may be well to note how much greater demands, both artistic and constructive, are made upon the practitioner of the present day. The preliminary training of the architect requires many years of arduous application. The service which the architect is called upon to render is many times more varied and burdensome than formerly, by reason of the wider prevalence of artistic comprehension and consequent demand on the part of the public, and by reason of new methods of construction, new materials, new sanitary and mechanical equipment. The problems, moreover, which the architect is called upon to solve, from conception to execution, are infinitely more vast and complex than ever before. It can readily be seen that these conditions make necessary more elaborate, intricate and concise drawings and specifications, closer and more constant supervision. Office forces have had to be increased, sub-divided into departments, organized and systematized, for which trained assistants commanding high salaries are required, not only for the principal but for the minor positions. With the advance in the cost of living, rentals have been raised, as have the incidental items of office maintenance.

These statements are self-evident; but on the other hand, the multitude of new requirements in modern building construction, the greater elaboration of design, the better methods of construction now generally adopted, the increased cost of building materials and the higher wages paid to workmen in all the trades have increased the total cost of building operations. As it is on this total that the architect's remuneration is based, his gross earnings are greater, but the point to be considered is whether they are commensurate with the increased service demanded.

In order to arrive at a general expression on this point, the Committee addressed a series of questions to each Chapter of the Institute. These questions bore upon the net average compensation of the architect, upon the application of the minimum rates as defined in the present schedule to all classes of work indiscriminately, upon other possible systems of charging than the percentage in common use, upon the ability of practitioners to secure the minimum rates of the schedule, upon charges for expert services, and other matters which can best be presented by a summation of the answers received.

As indicating the widespread interest in the subject, answers more or less complete were received from twenty-two of the twenty-eight Chapters. The six Chapters from whom answers have not been received are Indianapolis, Central New York, Buffalo, Colorado, Washington State and Dayton. The membership of some of these is widely scattered, and any combined expression of opinion difficult to secure. Parallel conditions exist, however, in other Chapters, so that the information received covers fairly the entire country.

Three classes of opinions exist regarding the sufficiency of the present minimum charges. In many of the largest cities, especially in New York City, the minimum rates are stated as too low. In nearly all cities of the intermediate class the minimum rates are satisfactory for all work except residences. In the smaller towns and in the South, the minimum rates are considered sufficient for all classes of work, in many instances difficulty being experienced to secure them.

An opinion frequently expressed in the answers is that for large operations of the sim-

pler sort, such as mills, warehouses, manufacturing buildings and other buildings approximating these in character, the net return is sufficient to warrant a rate less than the minimum specified.

With the exception of New York and Cleveland, which recommend a rate of 6 per cent., and of San Francisco, which would place theatres on a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis, all the Chapters are satisfied with the present 5 per cent. rate except for residential work. An increase on residential work is very generally conceded as imperative. The rates proposed vary from 6 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. flat; or a sliding scale beginning with 10 per cent. on the first \$10,000.00 of cost and averaging in one instance as high as 8 per cent. on an operation of the value of \$100,000.00.

The report of the New York Chapter in respect of this item stands alone in that it proposes, 1st, that there shall be two principal groups of City Work and Suburban Work, each of which shall be sub-divided into seven classes, (a) Domestic, (b) Commercial, (c) Public and Semi-Public, (d) Monumental, (e) Landscape Work, (f) Special Interior Work, Decorative Work, Furniture and Fixtures, (g) Work involving alterations and additions to existing work; and 2nd, that the client shall have the option of employing the architect on a percentage basis, or on the basis of an honorarium plus expenses. The report fixes percentages for every class of work on both bases of charging. It is of so great interest and shows so much thought that it is appended in full. All the questions asked by the Committee (the same submitted to all the Chapters) are stated verbatim in the report, together with the answers of the New York Chapter.

With respect to the possibility of securing increased rates, while nearly all Chapters reply in the negative in so far as general work is concerned, all but six (Kansas City, Atlanta, Iowa, Connecticut, St. Louis, Cincinnati) report that an increase could be secured on residential work.

There is practically no endorsement of the suggestion that the parts of a building to which, in the ordinary application of the schedule, the 5 per cent. rate should apply be reduced so as to comprise for instance the shell merely, and a higher rate, say 10 per cent., be charged on everything else. Opinion would approve, rather, a definite average increase in the rate.

The substitution in place of the present schedule of a system based on the actual cost of production to the architect, plus an honorarium, has not met with general favor among the Chapters, largely we think because it has been so little tried. Where it has been tried the success has varied greatly, so that your Committee feels that it can not recommend the method for adoption into the Institute schedule. A resolution of the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter, which accompanies the report of that Chapter, expresses the same view. It would seem that further inquiry into the subject, with a detailed record of actual experience, might be profitable. There can be no doubt that in some cases the system is distinctly to the client's advantage, improves the conditions under which the architect works, and at the same time gives the architect a reasonable fee; but coincidentally, there is a supervision of the expenses and management of the architect's practice by the client which might easily hamper the best effort of the architect, detract from the best service to the client and multiply chances of dispute.

The adoption of an increased schedule by the Institute would, in the opinion of most of

the Chapters, be helpful in securing higher rates, but the increase would have to be a reasonable one, and in some localities it would take a considerable time to establish. Other Chapters believe the Institute's formal action in this respect would be without effect.

Replies to the question whether the members of the various Chapters live up to the present schedule were either on the one hand most reassuring, or on the other most disappointing. In some districts the rates reported fall so far below what would seem to be not only a fair compensation, but the actual cost of producing good work, that one is forced to ask how it is possible to continue in practice under such conditions. The reasons alleged are competition and underbidding. The state of architectural practice in such communities is deplorably low, and it is scarcely fair that the profession in more enlightened communities, which means the greater part of the territory covered by the Institute, should be thereby hampered in the determination of usual and proper charges.

The practice of charging for experts' services scarcely exists except in the largest cities of the East. In fact, experts seem to be rarely employed elsewhere. There is no doubt about the need and value of experts' services, as the client is greatly benefited thereby, to the economy of construction and operation. The architect's duties are not diminished by the employment of an expert,—in some cases they are increased; the architect is therefore entitled to his usual compensation in addition to the expert's fees.

In attempting a revision of the Schedule of Charges, several important facts must be borne in mind.

The existing schedule, irrespective of its merits, has after many struggles, been established as an accepted minimum rate of professional charges. While the United States Government has only so accepted it in the last few years, it has been cited in the Courts for a much longer time.

The existing schedule is clear, concise, business like and expressed in good English.

Any schedule adopted by the Institute as its formal pronouncement must be applicable, as far as possible, to the entire country; it must at least not depart far from a fair average rate of remuneration.

Any changes in the schedule should be well considered, absolutely reasonable and defensible, and should above all not interfere in any way with its value as a business and law document. Great care should also be exercised to maintain it as the expression of a professional body in contrast to that of a trades-union.

Your Committee, in endeavoring to bear these facts in mind, makes later certain recommendations, but would ask attention beforehand to the following suggestions, which have grown out of its investigations, but which it deems inexpedient to incorporate in the formal schedule.

First: In some instances and in some localities the minimum rates proposed are not remunerative. It should therefore be proper that each Chapter consider the schedule with respect to its own special conditions, and increase the minimum rates as the judgment of its members warrants.

Individual practitioners, who by reason of large experience or unusual ability or volume of work or from whatsoever cause, have achieved a leading position in the profession, have

a right to receive and should demand as a duty to the profession, a higher remuneration than those less distinguished.

Second: The sub-division of the schedule into various rates for various classes of work, as described in the letter of the New York Chapter, is a condition which may become imperative in the course of time, as it has in Germany, for instance, where the schedule of the Union of Architects' and Engineers' Societies is much more sub-divided than that proposed by the New York Chapter.

Third: The system based upon the client's paying all the expenses of production, plus a fixed sum, in compensation of the architect, equivalent to the profit which the architect would realize in carrying out the work in the usual way, is to be recommended where it will improve the character of the work or where, while not detracting from the character of the work, it will be to the owner's pecuniary advantage.

Fourth: It seems inadvisable to state that mills, factories, warehouses and other simple buildings of a similar nature may be executed at less than the minimum rate mentioned in the schedule, as that is not invariably true, and some individual freedom must be allowed in such instances.

Fifth: Where in the execution of work the architect lets the various parts to more than one contractor, he is entitled to compensation for such services in addition to the usual charges for the professional services enumerated in the schedule.

The changes which the Committee recommends for adoption affect the first four paragraphs of the schedule, and consist:

First: In separating residential work from the general group and increasing the rate to 10 per cent. on the first \$20,000 of cost, 8 per cent. on the second \$10,000, and 6 per cent. upon the remainder of cost in excess of \$30,000. Thus, on a residence costing \$30,000, the charge is 9½ per cent.; costing \$50,000, 8 per cent.; costing \$100,000, 7 per cent.

Second: In fixing the minimum charge on *all* new works costing less than \$10,000 at 10 per cent., and further in stating that such a charge together with the 10 per cent. stated as minimum for landscape architecture, furniture, monuments, decorative and cabinet work is in many instances not remunerative, and it is usual and proper to charge a special fee in excess thereof.

The revisions are here set down in detail in a parallel column with the present paragraphs they are intended to replace. The remainder of the paper is unchanged.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTS AND SCHEDULE OF USUAL AND PROPER MINIMUM CHARGES.

Present Reading.

The architect's professional services consist in making the necessary preliminary studies, working drawings, specifications, large scale and full-sized details, and in the

Proposed Substitutions.

The architect's professional services consist of the necessary preliminary conferences and studies, working drawings, specifications, large scale and full-sized

Present Reading.

general direction and supervision of the work, for which the minimum charge is five per cent. upon the cost of the work.

For new buildings costing less than ten thousand dollars, and for furniture, monuments, decorative and cabinet work, it is usual and proper to charge a special fee in excess of the above.

For alterations and additions to existing buildings the fee is ten per cent. upon the cost of the work.

Consultation fees for professional advice are to be paid in proportion to the importance of the questions involved.

None of the charges above enumerated covers alterations and additions to contracts, drawings and specifications, nor professional or legal services incidental to negotiations for site, disputed party walls, right of light, measurement of work, or failure of contractors. When such services become necessary, they shall be charged for according to the time and trouble involved.

Where heating, ventilating, mechanical, electrical and sanitary problems in a building are of such a nature as to require the assistance of a specialist, the owner is to pay for such assistance. Chemical and mechanical tests, when required, are to be paid for by the owner.

Necessary traveling expenses are to be paid by the owner.

Drawings and specifications, as instruments of service, are the property of the architect-

Proposed Substitutions.

details, and in the general direction and supervision of the work, for which, except as hereinafter mentioned, the minimum charge is five per cent. upon the total cost of the works executed under his direction.

For residential work the minimum charge, except as hereinafter mentioned, is ten per cent. upon the first twenty thousand dollars of cost, eight per cent. upon the next ten thousand dollars, and six per cent. upon the remainder of cost in excess of thirty thousand dollars.

For all new works other than residential, costing less than ten thousand dollars, for alterations and additions to existing buildings, for landscape architecture, and for furniture, monuments, decorative and cabinet work, the minimum charge is ten per cent. In many instances ten per cent. is not remunerative, and it is usual and proper to charge a special fee in excess thereof.

Consultation fees for professional advice are to be paid in proportion to the importance of the questions involved and services rendered.

The architect's payments are due as his work progresses in the following order: Upon completion of the preliminary sketches, one-fifth of the entire fee; upon completion of working drawings and specifications, two-fifths; the remaining two-fifths being due from time to time in proportion to the amount of work done by the architect in his office and at the building.

Until an actual estimate is received, the charges are based upon the proposed cost of the work, and payments are received as installments of the entire fee, which is based upon the actual cost to the owner of the building or other work, when completed, including all fixtures necessary to render it fit for occupation. The architect is entitled to extra compensation for furniture or other articles purchased under his direction.

If any material or work used in the construction of the building be already upon the ground or come into the owner's possession without expense to him, its value is to be added to the sum actually expended upon the building before the architect's commission is computed.

In case of the abandonment or suspension of the work, the basis of settlement is as follows: Preliminary studies, a fee in accordance with the character and magnitude of the work; preliminary studies, working drawings and specifications, three-fifths of the fee for complete services.

The supervision of an architect (as distinguished from the continuous personal superintendence which may be secured by the employment of a clerk of the works) means such inspection by the architect, or his deputy, of work in studios and shops, or of a building or other work in process of erection, completion, or alteration, as he finds necessary to ascertain whether it is being executed in conformity with his drawings and specifications or directions. He is to act in constructive emergencies, to order necessary changes and to define the true intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications, and he has authority to stop the progress of the work and order its removal when not in accordance with them.

On buildings where the constant services of a superintendent are required, a clerk of the works shall be employed by the architect at the owner's expense.

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR V. SEELEY, *Chairman.*

WM. RUTHERFORD MEAD,

JOHN M. CARRÈRE,

JOHN LAWRENCE MAURAN.

Chicago, Nov. 18, 1907.

See Minority Report of Wm. Churchill Noland, p 64.

APPENDIX.

REPLIES OF THE NEW YORK CHAPTER, A. I. A., TO THE QUESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

1. Do you agree that the present minimum rates as defined in the Institute Schedule of Charges are too low to properly compensate the architect, after deducting fair normal expenses for production? *Yes.*
2. (A) Do you think that the present schedule should apply to all classes of work indiscriminately (i. e. City and Suburban, Monumental and Commercial)? *No.*
- (B) If you think the rates should be different for different classes of work, state the classification and rates you would propose.

SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION.

1. *City Work.*
 - (A) Domestic.
 - (B) Commercial.
 - (C) Public and Semi-Public.
 - (D) Monumental.
 - (E) Landscape work.
 - (F) Special interior work, decorative work, furniture and fixtures.
 - (G) Work involving alterations or additions to existing work.
2. *Country Work.*
 - (A) Domestic.
 - (B) Commercial.
 - (C) Public and Semi-Public.
 - (D) Monumental.
 - (E) Landscape work.
 - (F) Special interior work, decorative work, furniture and fixtures.
 - (G) Work involving alterations or additions to existing work.
3. (A) Referring to the district covered by your Chapter, do you think the present rates can be increased? *Yes.*
 - (B) If so, how and to what extent? *Not less than 30 per cent.*
4. Do you think it would be advisable, retaining the present charges of 5 per cent. on the constructive parts of the building and 10 per cent. on the decorative, to reduce the items to which the 5 per cent. rate would apply and increase those to which the 10 per cent. rate would apply? If so, where would you draw the line? *If the present method of charges should be adhered to, we would then suggest 5 per cent. on shell, 10 per cent. on everything else, including plumbing, heating, lighting and ventilation.*
5. (A) Do you believe a different system of charging (already in use with some ar-

chitects or attempted) based on the cost to the architect, plus an honorarium or percentage, would be generally practicable? *Yes. Decidedly so.*

(B) Give reasons for and against. If approved, state details of operation. *Reasons are obvious. The operation a matter for discussion.*

6. (A) Has any member of your Chapter given the system mentioned in question No. 5 a trial? *Yes.*

(B) If possible to secure a statement of his experiences and opinion, include it with these replies. *Not practical to obtain it, as the experiment is too recent, but so far has been very satisfactory.*

7. Would the adoption of an increased schedule by the Institute help you to secure higher percentages? *Yes.*

8. What percentage of your members lives up to the present schedule? *Practically all.*

9. If any do not, what reasons can be given for not so doing? *Special work, in special cases.*

10. (A) Is the practice of charging for experts' services in addition to the regular charge common and usual among the members of your Chapter? *Yes.*

(B) If so, to what kind of expert services does it apply? *Heating, lighting, plumbing, ventilation and special topographical and mechanical engineering problems.*

11. Have you other suggestions to make respecting the schedule of charges, whether referring to the points mentioned or otherwise? *Would suggest the adoption of a new schedule making it optional with the client to employ the architect on the present basis of a commission or on the basis of an honorarium plus expenses. In the first case we believe that the work should be classified and that the commission should vary with different classes of work and in all instances should be progressive and should be made higher than the present rates. In case of a charge based on expenses plus honorarium, the honorarium should be calculated by adding to the cost of the draftsmen's salaries a percentage for office expenses sufficient to include the salaries of clerks, stenographers, and others whose services are general in character and also to cover expenses for absences due to illness, vacations, etc.*

We believe that the charge for expenses should be equal to 50 per cent. of the item of salaries; that is to say, that the total expenses should be equal to the salaries plus 50 per cent.

The following table covers both systems; the second column of percentages stating the honorarium for each class of work:

CITY WORK.		
Class A—(Domestic)		
	(Previous Method)	(New Method)
On Shell—	7 per cent. on 1st \$100,000. 6 per cent. on 2nd \$100,000. 5 per cent. on balance of cost.	3 per cent.
On all other parts of work—	10 per cent.	5 per cent.

Classes B & C—(Commercial, Public and Semi-Public)

On Shell—	6 per cent. on 1st \$100,000.	3 per cent.
	5 per cent. on balance of work.	

Classes D & E—(Monumental and Landscape Work)

	10 per cent.	6 per cent.
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Class F—(Special Interior Work, Decorative Work, etc.)

	10 per cent.	6 per cent.
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Class G—(Work involving alterations, etc.)

	10 per cent.	6 per cent.
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COUNTRY WORK.

*(Previous Method)**(New Method)**Class A*—(Domestic)

On Shell—	10 per cent. on 1st \$50,000.	4 per cent.
	6 per cent. on balance of cost.	

On all other parts of work—10 per cent.		6 per cent.
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Classes B & C—(Commercial, Public and Semi-Public)

(Same as City)

On Shell—	6 per cent. on 1st \$100,000.	3 per cent.
	5 per cent. on balance of work.	

Classes D & E—(Monumental and Landscape Work)

	10 per cent.	6 per cent.
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Class F—(Special Interior Work, Decorative Work, etc.)

	10 per cent.	6 per cent.
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Class G—(Work involving alterations, etc.)

For work under \$50,000—15 per cent.	8 per cent.
For work over \$50,000—10 per cent.	6 per cent.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK CHAPTER, JUNE 20, 1907.

Resolved, That while the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter thinks the plan of an honorarium plus cost in lieu of a percentage charge would be a desirable one in certain cases and that any architect should be permitted to use it if he thinks wise, (provided that such honorarium be not less than one-half of the present schedule rates), it is opposed to the incorporation of this method of charge in the schedule approved by the Institute for the reason that it would weaken our schedule as a recognized standard of practice.

MINORITY SUBSTITUTE FOR RATES PROPOSED IN THE MAJORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

Strike out paragraphs two and three of the schedule proposed in the report, and, in place thereof, substitute the following:

For residential work the minimum charge, except as hereinafter mentioned, is seven per cent. upon the first twenty thousand dollars of cost, and six per cent. upon the remainder of cost in excess of twenty thousand dollars.

For residential work costing less than ten thousand dollars, seven per cent. is in many instances not remunerative, and it is usual and proper to charge a special fee in excess thereof.

For all new works, other than residential, costing less than ten thousand dollars, except as hereinafter mentioned, the minimum charge is seven per cent.

For alterations and additions to existing buildings it is usual and proper to charge special rates in excess of those mentioned above for new buildings of the same character and cost.

For landscape architecture, and for furniture, monuments, decorative and cabinet work, the minimum charge is ten per cent. In many instances ten per cent. is not remunerative, and it is usual and proper to charge a special fee in excess thereof.

Otherwise the schedule to be as proposed in the majority report.

Wm. CHURCHILL NOLAND.

The report was referred to Mr. A. B. Pond's Committee.

Mr. Mauran then read

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED BUREAU OF FINE ARTS.

As Chairman of the Committee on the Proposed Bureau of Fine Arts, I beg leave to report progress and to request that the Committee be continued.

It being understood that this project is somewhat radical, an attempt has been made through the Associated Press to test the sentiment throughout the country, and to discover what support could be depended upon or what opposition would develop if such a measure were formally proposed. The proposition called forth many editorials from all parts of the country, some favorable and some unfavorable. The more serious journals, almost without exception, are favorable to the idea, but in some cases doubt is expressed as to the exact scope of such a Bureau. Whether favorable or not, the mere fact that such a discussion has been provoked has been a decided step in advance, for it is only by familiarizing the public with the idea that the desired object can be accomplished. It is necessary to discover the arguments against the scheme before it is possible to answer or refute them.

The unfavorable comments are without exception based upon the assumption that a Bureau of the Government devoted to fostering and developing the Fine Arts is *un-American, undemocratic, and not in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution*. This contention, absurd as it may seem, is based upon a deeply rooted conviction that the Fine Arts are the prerogatives of the rich and cultivated class. This idea had its origin on the one hand in the contempt of the richer class for the lack of learning and appreciation of the poorer class, and on the other hand in the impression of the poorer class that great works of art are luxuries to be enjoyed and appreciated only by those who are able personally to hold them in their possession.

Not until the eyes of mankind were opened by the great French writers of the eighteenth century was this idea disputed, and not until after the French Revolution did public museums spring into existence. These repositories of works of art represented the possession of the productions of the great masters, *by the people, and opened to rich and poor alike* the refining influence of the study of the Fine Arts. Since that time the principle of the democracy of Art has been accepted by every civilized nation except the United States of America.

It is always difficult to overcome a deeply rooted tradition, especially in America, where conservatism is often carried to an absurd degree. In this case the opposition seems to come, not from the possessing class, who have during the last century been educated to the idea of parting with their prerogatives, but from that class which would be most benefited by a change, although there is still a small number of people who stand for a continuation of privileges and prerogatives of the aristocracy and are jealous of an attempt to give to the public any authority over a branch of human endeavor which for centuries has been in their undisputed possession. This class argues that to appreciate the true value of works of art, cultivation and education, and the refinements which come with riches, are necessary; and that to place the benefits of the study of Art within the reach of the poor and uncultured is mere casting pearls before swine.

Strange as it may seem, however, the real opposition comes from the mass of people who, though loth to acknowledge that they are incapable of appreciating the benefits of the Fine Arts, nevertheless not only accept this humiliating attitude and are willing to be deprived of the advantages to be derived from the greatest of human achievements, but even go so far as to sneer at its manifestations and refuse to be persuaded that the heritage is theirs. So imbued have they become through centuries of oppression with the idea that Art is a luxury beyond their reach, that to-day—one hundred years since their emancipation—they are still perversely blind to the great fact that, since the dawn of humanity the love of the Fine Arts has been a natural inheritance of the whole human race. The fox has so convinced himself that the grapes are sour that now, when they are about to drop into his mouth, he refuses to touch them.

The intention of establishing a Bureau of the Fine Arts is, not to develop a national style of architecture or definite styles of painting or sculpture, but to invest the whole subject of the Fine Arts with appropriate dignity, to encourage the establishment of proper schools, to stimulate the universities in this much neglected branch, to educate the people, to demand the erection of an adequate National Gallery of the Fine Arts, and to accustom them to the idea of the purchase by the Government of the works of the great masters in

order that the greatest achievements of mankind may be brought within the reach of the rich and poor alike.

In other words, the purpose of a Bureau of the Fine Arts would be to propagate the truth that Art is not an effeminate luxury, but that it is the manifestation of that great vital force, the imagination, which is the original impulse behind all human progress; and to, furthermore, teach the people of the United States that if there is one thing above all others which is absolutely and universally democratic, typically and thoroughly American, and essentially in accordance with the whole spirit of the constitution, it is the inalienable right of all the people by inheritance to possess and preserve the works of genius of the human race, and to participate equally in the inestimable advantages and benefits of the study of the Fine Arts.

Respectfully,

S. B. TROWBRIDGE, *Chairman.*

Mr. R. A. Cram offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects approves, in principle, the idea of a National Bureau of the Fine Arts, and orders the publication, apart from the Proceedings of the Institute, of the report of the Committee, and that the Committee be continued.

Mr. Mauran then read

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDING LAWS.

This Committee understands that the purpose of its appointment is to establish a Standard Building Code that may be published by the American Institute of Architects as a basis for building laws throughout the country, in the hope that requirements for building generally may be more uniform than they now are.

This Committee is of the opinion that a building code to be used as a standard should be as concise as possible and should deal with such matters only as are essential to safe building. A large part of a complete law must be written with reference to local conditions.

The Code published by the National Association of Fire Underwriters shows evidence of great care in its preparation, but contains much which seems to us unnecessary and burdensome, and we can not recommend its adoption by the Institute as it now stands.

The wide circulation given to this Code, the authority of its publishers and the excellence of the work in many respects suggest to your Committee the advisability of its use as a basis in preparing a Standard Code. We believe, however, that a code compiled by the Institute alone, which would vary from and in many particulars be in conflict with the Underwriters' Code, would result in little good and would, on the other hand, place before the public two bodies in apparent conflict which should be in harmony.

We believe in co-operation, that much more is likely to be accomplished by united effort than by the effort of any one body alone and we would urge the formation of a Joint Committee representative of several organizations interested in good building.

The report to be made to this Convention by the Institute's delegate to the National Fire Protection Association will show some of the good results of co-operation among persons approaching a subject from different points of view. This report will also show, we believe, that there are many time-honored requirements embodied in our various building laws, and repeated again and again as new laws are made, which should be carefully scanned when preparing a Standard Code.

We recommend that a committee of three (or five) be appointed by the President to confer with a similar committee from the National Board of Fire Underwriters and from the National Association of Builders, and to formulate in conjunction with them a Standard Building Code which may be urged for adoption throughout the country in the name of the three societies.

We recommend that the President of the Institute be authorized to invite the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Association of Builders to each appoint a committee of three (or five) to co-operate with a committee from the American Institute of Architects for the purpose as above stated.

Respectfully submitted,

Members of Committee—

ARTHUR G. EVERETT, Chairman of Committee.

ARNOLD H. MOSES,
A. F. D'OENCH,
BENJAMIN S. HUBBELL,
CHARLES H. MUHLENBERG.

The report was referred to Mr. A. B. Pond's Committee.

Mr. William B. Ittner then read

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS.

The examination and registration of architects in this country, or, as it is sometimes called, the licensing of architects, is already an accepted fact in three States. In one of them, Illinois, the license law has been in force more than ten years, and in New Jersey and California a shorter period. The laws are also being enforced in these States. In Illinois, where there are 700 licensed architects, only one person is known to be openly violating the law, and that person has been convicted on three prosecutions. The Illinois law has been tested in the courts only on the question raised as to the discretionary power of the State Board in rejecting applicants for license. The Board was sustained by the Appellate Court of that State, and the case was not carried by the appellants to the Supreme Court.

In California the whole question of the constitutionality of such a law has within the present year been reviewed by its Supreme Court, and the decision which has recently been published shows that the law is sustained on constitutional grounds on all points in dispute. It is only necessary here to quote from this lengthy and exhaustive decision a paragraph in two lines which ought to put at rest all vague opinions of laymen, that

such laws are necessarily unconstitutional. It is as follows: "In our opinion the act in question is not open to the claims of petitioner against its unconstitutionality."

Several cases have been tried in New Jersey under the provisions of the existing registration law, and decisions rendered, but in no case has the constitutionality of the law been questioned.

Your Committee feels that the American Institute of Architects should confine itself in taking up the consideration of the subject of the registration of architects to an investigation of the operation of the laws already enacted in the States where such laws exist. The result of such investigation might be of value to persons in other States who desire the enactment of such legislation.

Your Committee is of the opinion that such laws should not necessarily be advocated only by architects. They are of the nature of police enactments similar to those requiring the licensing of physicians, lawyers, pharmacists and dentists. Most of the States have license laws covering all of these professions. The licensing of lawyers is by the Supreme Courts or the highest courts of the States, who issue licenses to lawyers after examination. The lawyers thus becoming adjuncts to the courts. In all other cases the parties are licensed under the constitutional limitations for police laws, made for the protection of the community against the acts of incompetent or dishonest persons. Architects come within this category, as is very well understood. Such laws are not enacted by the Congress of the United States under the provisions of the Constitution, they come under the powers delegated to the several States and each State is the judge of the necessity for them within its own boundaries.

In England it is different because all laws are passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, while Great Britain's colonies have the same powers that are exercised by the States of our Union. Already the Province of Quebec of Canada has a license law, which is enforced by an incorporated association of architects, and the proposition now before the British Parliament is to place the power for licensing architects within the Royal Institute of British Architects for Great Britain and Ireland only. On the continent of Europe there is something similar to a licensing system in France and Germany, but in these countries only certain architects are given an official status by reason of special appointments. There, however, everything in the nature of licensing has a tendency to create an aristocracy of architecture which would not be possible in this country under any circumstances.

The investigation by the New York Chapters, which was of the nature of a referendum addressed to architects in States where there now are license laws developed a considerable amount of correspondence, which has been placed at the service of the Chairman of this Committee, and from which extensive copies have been made in his report submitted to this Committee. The opinions expressed are so various that we can not see that they can be used as a foundation for a report as in favor of or opposed to the enactment of licensing laws for architects. It must be evident to all of our members that when such inquiries are made the small proportion of answers received from those who are addressed are more apt to come from those who dissent from or have some objection to particular features in the license laws, rather than from those who have investigated them and are ready to express their complete approbation; while nothing is heard from the large class of practitioners

who would approve of the ultimate workings of such laws were they enacted, but who are too indifferent to take any positive step, pro or con, for their enactment. On such occasions persons who have felt that provisions of the law have come in conflict with their own opinions or practice in certain particulars naturally have them in mind when furnishing such information and offering such replies. It is too late now, when such laws have been in effect for ten years, and whose operations are open for investigation, to seek for individual opinions as if nothing of the kind had ever been contemplated. The result as a whole could not be a fair expression of opinion.

A law licensing architects must necessarily be enacted under the police powers given to the legislatures of the several States by their constitutions, to regulate the acts of incompetent persons or even prevent incompetent persons from performing acts which might result in danger to the community. It is very clear that such laws should be enacted rather on the demand of those who need such protection than of those who are to be regulated by them. And this brings us immediately to a consideration of the general misunderstanding among architects in places where such laws have not been enacted as to their true meaning and purpose. No law which regulates the practice of architecture in the interests of architects should be, or ever will be, enacted. It is the people only who should be interested in their enactment. Architects are only affected by the enforcement of such laws, and the architectural profession will never feel the full force of the benefit conferred upon it by these laws until a number of years after their enactment. It would perhaps be fair to say twenty years would be the time necessary for the full benefit to be appreciated.

If a careful investigation of the results of the Illinois law as far as they bear upon the architects were made now, after it has been ten years in force, there is no doubt but that the resulting benefits to the architects themselves would be greatly in evidence. In ten years from the present time, or more certainly twenty years, there will be scarcely any practicing architects in the State of Illinois who have not passed an examination and been approved by the examining board of that State. At the present time nearly one-third of the architects of Illinois are holders of examination licenses, but there still remain the two-thirds who obtained licenses without examination on the mere affidavit that they were practicing architecture when the law went into effect, among whom necessarily there must be a large number of men having very little qualification or competence to practice their profession; and it is not likely that any great number of these men will have their licenses revoked for incompetence, the power to do which is conferred upon the State Board, and they will always be referred to and put in comparison with competent practitioners by those who cast slurs upon the operation of the law in that State, no matter how carefully it may be enforced. Among these men are naturally a large number with little or no artistic attainments; but yet many of these latter may be skilled in construction, sanitation and the other qualifications required by the law. And this brings us to a consideration of a further misunderstanding on the part of many architects who desire that license laws shall establish the artistic qualifications of architects, such as is contemplated in the registration law now before the British Parliament. This is unconstitutional and impossible in our country. Therefore such laws can only be advocated in the interests of those who seek protection from the results of want of skill in construction on the

part of architects and recklessness in carrying on their works, rather than from those who are desirous that a higher order of artistic merit should prevail in our profession. Hence the indifference of many of the leaders of the profession who are in well-established practice, to the whole question.

While the Illinois law had been contemplated and talked about among architects for several years, no attempt ever was made to have such legislation until a very serious building accident, which was due to the incompetence of a young architect in supervising his work, incited a very large and well-organized trade union of mechanics to suggest that such a law be passed. They were very insistent in the matter; but not knowing how to go about it, they appealed to the Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in their city, not knowing that this Chapter had ever been seriously considering what kind of a law could be framed. The Chapter acted in the interests of this union in what it did in preparing a draft for the law and advocating its passage, which was subsequently adopted; but the Chapter went farther, it anticipated opposition, the same opposition which has arisen in several other States in which such propositions have been defeated by their legislatures. They not only had the powerful political influence of the trade unions, but they called in the assistance of other organizations which might have to do with building operations, such as associations of employers of mechanics, and real estate dealers. Thus it will be seen that the first law licensing architects was the evolution of an effort for self-protection on the part of large numbers of persons. It was passed without amendment.

The laws of the two other States are neither of them as perfect or effective, and for that very reason there have been more difficulties in enforcing them; and naturally they have been more subject to criticism.

The American Institute of Architects has a greater field for usefulness in the enforcement of professional ethics among architects and between architects and their clients than in seeking legislation, because the very fact that it seeks it lays it open to the charge of personal interest. It has before it also that other great field of activity in fostering educational movements and developing the artistic abilities of those who are practicing our profession.

In consideration of all these reasons your Committee has come to the conclusion that the licensing of architects is not a subject on which the American Institute of Architects should take any official action; but that the whole matter should be recommended to the Chapters in the several States, and that the Chapters should first carefully consider whether there is a necessity for regulating the profession of architecture in their States and if they do that they should first enlist the assistance of those who are most immediately interested in having protection from the acts of incompetent, reckless and dishonest architects; that such Chapters should act simply as advisory bodies and should not appear before their legislatures as suppliants for such laws, but rather for the purpose of furnishing information when the same is desired.

Your Committee therefore offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That the question of the advisability of the examination and registration of architects be left to the Chapters of the Institute and to those persons outside of their number who would be most interested in the safe construction of buildings, and that said

Chapters furnish such assistance as may be necessary in formulating license laws which will result in regulating the practice of architecture as a profession.

It further recommends, inasmuch as legislation of this character is being considered in various States, that a Standing Committee on State Registration of Architects be appointed, whose duty it shall be to keep informed on all such laws or proposed legislation, to give advice to Chapters so requesting and to report from time to time to the Institute.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. B. ITTNES, *Chairman.*
PETER B. WIGHT,
A. F. ROSENHEIM,
CHARLES P. BALDWIN,
D. EVERETT WAID.

The report was referred to Mr. A. B. Pond's Committee.

Mr. Alfred Stone then read

THE REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STAND-
ARD ELECTRICAL RULES.

The Annual Meetings of the National Conference on Standard Electrical Rules and of the Electrical Committee of the Underwriters' National Electric Association were held in New York, March 27th to 29th inclusive, which meetings I had the honor to attend as your representative and delegate.

These meetings have been held annually since 1896, when the first movement was made to formulate and standardize rules which should have national recognition and supersede the multifarious and diverse requirements which had been independently issued by local organizations, municipal boards, commercial bodies, manufacturing companies, insurance associations and technical societies, which requirements were so varied and dissimilar that electric installation which would be accepted as entirely safe and proper in one locality would be rejected in another.

These differences were so confusing and became so annoying that at a meeting of the National Electric Light Association held at Cleveland, February 20, 1895, the initiative for a unification of the rules was undertaken by that body and arrangements made for a conference of representatives of national organizations on standard electrical rules, to which the Institute was invited to send a delegate. These representatives of electric, insurance, engineering and architectural interests, and of persons commercially interested in the manufacture and sale of electric devices—who were invited to the privileges of the floor but had no vote—met in New York, March 18, 1896, and devoted several days to the consideration of the subject, and formulated rules which were accepted and endorsed by the various national organizations comprising the active membership of the Conference, including the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which organization adopted and published the same in 1897 as the "National Electrical Code."

The Electrical Committee of the Underwriters' National Electric Association has continued in charge of the Code, has held yearly meetings, and has invited to these meetings the members of the National Conference of Standard Electrical Rules. At these joint meetings the rules are amended and added to, as the changing conditions of the complicated electric problems and the large increase in the application of electricity require.

These new conditions have necessitated constant enlargement of the Code until the edition of 1907, a copy of which has been sent to every member of the Institute, is more than three times as large as the first—1897—edition.

To quote from an address of Dr. C. H. J. Woodbury, who has from the first been the Secretary of the National Conference; "While accidents and palpable deviations from the essentials of the Code cause fires of electrical origin, it may be claimed that the contribution of safety furnished by the Code reaches an enormous although unrecorded amount which has been saved from destruction."

The 1907 edition of the "Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters" under the "National Electrical Code," of which more than 100,000 copies are printed and circulated by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and to which organization we are indebted for the copies furnished us, should be substituted for any previous edition, as the amendments to the rules which are made from year to year are the result of the combined wisdom and experience of the best electricians and of representatives of engineers, architects, manufacturers, contractors and others interested in and engaged in installing electrical apparatus, and many of them are based upon the results of the most exhaustive and severe laboratory tests.

The danger arising from the absence of municipal inspection and supervision and of permitting the unrestricted freedom which allows everyone to install electric wiring can not be too strongly emphasized. In places where there is no efficient municipal or underwriters' inspection, and in places where local rules for installation differ from the requirements of the "National Code," it should be the effort of every architect to safeguard the interests of his clients by bringing about a reform. Where there are Chapters of the Institute they should make it their concern to see that provision is made for that municipal or underwriters' inspection which will ensure compliance with the Code. In localities where there are no Chapters the individual architect should put himself in communication with the Secretary of the Underwriters' National Electric Association—Mr. C. M. Goddard, 55 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.—setting forth the conditions which exist and ask his advice. Such requests will be carefully considered and co-operation will be assured.

In the absence of official inspection, the individual architect should see to it that no work is done that is not in accordance with the "National Code," and no deviation therefrom should be accepted unless a disinterested expert electrician will certify in writing that the installation proposed is *better* than that required by the Code, and especial care should be taken not to accept a contractor's statement that the Code rules are unnecessarily drastic, that to follow them would add to the cost, and that his less expensive way is just as good.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED STONE,

Delegate.

The report was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Alfred Stone then read

THE REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION
ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last Convention, the President re-appointed the writer to represent the Institute for the current year as a delegate to the National Fire Protection Association, of which association the Institute is an Active Member, and by said resolution will so continue until otherwise ordered.

The Active Members of the Association are National Institutes, Societies, Associations and Insurance Boards; the Associate Members are individuals engaged in the fire insurance business, and members of the organizations represented in the active membership; the Subscribing Members are individuals, firms and corporations interested in the protection of life and property against loss by fire.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting was held in New York, May 22-24 inclusive, with day and evening sessions, and was attended by 98 representatives of 44 Active Members, 112 Associate Members, and 34 Subscribing Members. Your delegate attended the annual meeting and has during the year taken part in two meetings of the Executive Committee—of which he is a member—and also meetings of the Committees on "Automobile Garages"—of which he is chairman—and on "Fireproof Construction." By correspondence he has endeavored to do his duty as a member of the Committees on "Roofs and Roofings" and "Uniform Requirements."

The report of the Committee on "Special Hazard and Fire Records" contains much valuable information to serve as a warning and as a guide for legislation to reduce the fire risk; while that on "Nitro-Cellulose Products" should be carefully consulted by anyone engaged in erecting buildings in which they are manufactured or stored.

The Committee on "Devices and Materials" calls especial attention to the work of the laboratories in inspecting and testing, and the issuance of labels to such manufacturers as stand the severe trials to which they are subjected, stating that they have been tested and have been constructed under the supervision of the Underwriters' Laboratories. Without attempting to give a list of the labels issued, I wish to call attention to a few in which as architects we are especially interested:—"Window Frames for Wire Glass," "Fire Doors," "Fire Door Hardware," and in electric work:—"Conduits," "Wire," "Tubing," "Mouldings" and "Insulated Joints."

By inserting in our specifications that every window frame for wired glass, and other products, shall have attached to them the Underwriters' Laboratories label, we do not restrict contractors to one manufacturer, and we can be sure that the article called for has had a more rigid test and closer inspection than that which any architect can give. This requirement will make it necessary for manufacturers to submit their products to severe tests and rigid inspection to insure their use, and must contribute to raising their standard and quality.

By writing to the Underwriters' Laboratories, No. 382 Ohio Street, Chicago, a list of devices for which they issue labels can be obtained.

The reports of the committees on "Open Sprinklers," "Fireproof Coverings for Window and Door Openings," "Pneumatic Conveyors for Stock and Refuse," "Car Houses," "Cement for Building Construction," "Roofs and Roofings," "Factory Standards," "Steamship Piers," "Theatre Construction and Equipment," "Vaults and Safes" were each prepared by a committee of experts which has given a great deal of study to the subject treated, and while no one claims that the reports contain the last word or final conclusion, they do contain information and suggestions which are of value to architects.

The report of Mr. Stradling, of Philadelphia, on "Tin and Terne Plate" is full of information, not heretofore available, in regard to the manufacture of tinned sheets, which have been of serious concern to all of us who live within 100 miles of the sea coast, and possibly to those who live far removed from the influence of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The Committee on "Fireproof Construction" found itself at odds with the requirements of the Underwriters' Building Code, especially in regard to what some of its members considered the unreasonable requirements as to thickness of walls and the thickness of fireproof coverings of steel beams.

Your delegate prepared a diagram of safe loads for brick walls which he used to illustrate his views, and which, if there were time, he would like to present to this Convention for the sake of the consideration it might receive, with a hope that conclusions might be reached as to what this body thinks is the proper thickness of brick walls, believing as he does that the Underwriters' Building Code inflicts an unnecessary burden on our clients and tends to discourage fireproof construction. The writer can not understand why the Code should require a 16" wall to support merely the roofs of buildings of the "Warehouse Class" that are six or more stories high, and permits a 12" wall for the upper three stories of buildings of the same class which are five stories or less in height, and also permits a 12" wall for five stories of a five-story building, and for the upper two stories of a ten-story building, of the "Dwelling House Class."

It would also seem to be unreasonable to make it obligatory that every fireproof building should be so built as to serve as a complete protection of itself and its neighbors against the ravages of a conflagration; rather should the requirements be such as to provide ample strength to its walls and supports and sufficient protection against structural injury from a fire originating within the building, or from a neighboring fire less severe than a conflagration with its cyclonic air currents and intense heat.

When the compactly built portions of a city or town are covered by buildings, one-half of which are of reasonable fireproof construction, it is not probable that any fire would develop into a conflagration.

Is it not, therefore, better to make our building codes such as will afford that protection against fire which will induce and encourage owners to erect such buildings, rather than to make the requirements so severe as to be practically prohibitive to the majority of owners?

In the City of New York a good illustration was afforded of the value of what is ordinarily called a fireproof building as a protection against the spread of fire when the Home Life Insurance Company's building prevented a conflagration, which, but for its presence, would probably have swept over nearly, if not all, of the Island south of the City Hall and west of Broadway.

An expression of the opinion of this Convention on this question would enable the rep-

representative of the Institute to give voice to its views without danger of misrepresentation when the question comes up for discussion in the Committee of Conference of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Fire Protection Association, of which the writer is a member.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED STONE, *Delegate.*

The report was ordered to be filed.

The President: The National Advisory Board on Fuels and Structural Materials, was tentatively created by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and was subsequently enlarged, each member receiving his official authority from the President of the United States, to whom the Board reports. Our delegates, Messrs. Post and Eames, do not intend to present a report to-day, but the Secretary of the Board, Mr. R. L. Humphreys, will say a few words to us upon the work it is doing.

Mr. R. L. Humphreys: I will not attempt to describe at length the work of the Board. At its original inception an appropriation of \$350,000 was made for the investigation of fuel and structural materials, in the expenditure of which it was thought wise to bring together a commission of men interested in the work, and in looking around for members of that Board the Secretary of the Department of the Interior tentatively selected the various national societies, and they in turn selected one or more delegates to represent them. In 1906 the President appointed the Board officially, since which it has reported to him. It has had some four or five meetings, the last in Norfolk on the 25th and 26th of October, at which there were some sixty-five persons in attendance, representing the various members of this Board, and heads of the principal construction departments of the government. The object of the Board is to so correlate the work that there will not be duplication of investigation of structural materials and fuels by the various government bureaus, and to crystallize the thought of the societies interested so that the work can be carried on to the best advantage. The Board represents the best informed men in the country, its sessions are always well attended, it has a number of Committees which advise on the subject treated. Hard work is done. As far as structural materials are concerned, there have been investigations at St. Louis, as to concrete and reinforced concrete, in which some \$200,000 have been expended.

Mr. Mauran then read the amendments to the By-Laws proposed by Mr. Alfred Stone.

PRESENT BY-LAWS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS SHOWN
IN ITALICS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 2. *Prerequisites for Fellowship.*

The Board of Directors may each year nominate from among the Associate Members of the Institute as candidates for Fellowship those who, in the opinion of the Board, have notably contributed to the advancement of the profession in design, construction, literature or education. The names selected by the Board after having been submitted to the Chapters from which the candidate comes shall be submitted to the Convention following the nomination, and if confirmed they shall be Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

ARTICLE IV.

SPECIAL RULES.

SECTION 1. *Retiring Members.*

All Fellows who shall have been actively engaged in the honorable practice of their profession for ten years or more, and shall then have retired from active practice, and who shall not have engaged in any business or trade, may retain the rights and obligations of Fellowship.

Any person who has been a member of the American Institute of Architects in good standing for ten years, upon attaining the age of seventy shall, on his application, be exempted from the payment of dues, and shall retain all the privileges of the Institute; and the Board of Directors may extend the same privilege to Fellows who have been in good standing for ten years and who have been compelled to retire from the active practice of architecture by

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reasons of physical disability, provided they do not engage in any other profession or business.

ARTICLE VI.

CHAPTERS.

SECTION 1. *Chapter-at-Large.*

The Chapter-at-Large is a provisional arrangement designed to give Fellows of the Institute who are not members of Chapters at the date of adoption of these By-Laws, an equal standing with those who are Chapter members.

reason of physical disability, provided they do not engage in any other profession or business.

ARTICLE VI.

CHAPTERS.

SECTION 1. *Chapter-at-Large.*

The Chapter-at-Large is a provisional arrangement designed to give Fellows of the Institute who are not members of Chapters at the date of adoption of these By-Laws, and such Fellows and Associates as reside outside the territorial limits of any Chapter an equal standing with those who are Chapter members: *Provided, however, that the Board of Directors may refuse to recognise persons as members of the Chapter-at-Large if they do not form a Chapter when in the judgment of the Board of Directors there are enough such members residing near enough together to form a Chapter.*

Mr. Alfred Stone: These three amendments are proposed because the present by-laws do not sufficiently recognize those members of the profession who live in isolated places, where there is no possibility of the formation of a Chapter, and to whom we should give a larger recognition, both by making it possible to elect Fellows from Associates who can not be members of a Chapter, and admit to *membership* in the Chapter-at-Large those Associate members residing outside of Chapter jurisdiction. I want to call attention to what seems to me an injustice to those faithful men who pay their dues and are engaged in honorable professional practice in isolated places, where they have no advantage of social companionship with other members of the profession in that we do not recognize them as upon the same plane as those who live in centers where they can have the advantage of comradeship and companionship with their professional brethren. Is there any good reason why a man who lives in an isolated place, and has done work which is distinguished, which everybody recognizes is as good as that done by Chapter members should be excluded from the possibility of ever becoming a Fellow of the Institute? Is not one of the reasons why we fail to get a larger response from isolated places that

we do not give to them the privileges which fall to those of us who are more favorably situated and live in more thickly settled places. Let us be democratic. Let us recognize a man for his worth, regardless of his place of residence. I trust, gentlemen, that in justice to these men, and for the good of the American Institute of Architects, these amendments will be passed. (Applause.)

The by-laws, as altered some years ago, gave the right of membership in the Chapter-at-Large only to those Fellows who were at that time Fellows of the Institute, because an *ex post facto* law could not deprive them of privileges which they already had, and we have heard sometimes in these conventions of the great danger of a crowd of men coming in from the Chapter-at-Large and swamping conventions. There could be, according to the last published report, one hundred and six possible delegates chosen to represent the Chapters who might attend conventions, and in addition, if we chose to permit it, there could be *nine* additional men representing seventy-five Fellows, members of the Chapter-at-Large. There are at the present time seventy-nine Associates who live in isolated places, who cannot belong to a Chapter without paying dues to a distant Chapter, and never going to its meetings. Constructively, a man living in Mississippi can belong to the Michigan Chapter. These seventy-nine Associates can go to conventions. There are a number of them here to-day. They can sit here and hear our talk. The privilege of the floor has been given to them, but with that exception they have no representation.

There is a gentleman in front of me who is a member of one of our committees, who has not the possibility of a vote. We can not give him the privilege of voting. I refer to Mr. Noland, of Richmond. There are a number of others. I want the Institute to do justice to these men.

The President: When the present By-Laws were adopted, making all new members Associates, it was decided that there should be a Chapter-at-Large which would take in all Fellows not related to any other Chapter, and they only can be members of the Chapter-at-Large. We have elected a considerable number of Associates who are not members of any Chapter, and under the by-laws they are not members of the Chapter-at-Large, and it is to change this condition that Mr. Stone offers these amendments, which would make it possible for such Associates to be members of the Chapter-at-Large.

The amendments were adopted.

The President: Mr. Mauran will read the amendments proposed by the Board.

Mr. Mauran: I will read first, Article I, section 1, paragraph 2, as it now is, and as proposed.

PRESENT BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I. (*As it now is.*)

SECTION 1. *General Conditions of Membership. Paragraph 2.*

Any Fellow or Associate whose good standing in both the Institute and his Chapter is officially declared, shall be eligible to admission to another Chapter without election or initiation fee (the Chapter-at-Large excepted).

The President: The purpose of this amendment is to protect a Chapter from a transfer into it of some member from another Chapter whom it may consider undesirable. The proposed amendment makes it necessary for the Chapter to elect him as it would elect anybody else, but if elected he does not have to pay an initiation fee.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Mauran then read Article X, section 1.

ARTICLE X. (*As it now is.*)

SECTION 1. *Board of Directors. Paragraph 2.*

At the Convention of 1898, nine Directors shall be elected, three to serve for three years, three to serve for two years, and three to serve for one year. At each succeeding Annual Convention three shall be elected to serve for three years. Directors shall be Fellows of the Institute.

The President: After the announcement of this amendment was made it was discovered to be in conflict with the constitution. It therefore can not be acted upon by this Convention. If the Convention approves the change, it might recommend that the Board bring it forward next year.

On motion of Mr. Seeler it was voted that it is the sense of the meeting that at each Annual Convention, of the three Directors who are elected, two must be Fellows and one may be an Associate.

ARTICLE I. (*As proposed.*)

SECTION 1. *General Conditions of Membership. Paragraph 2.*

Any Fellow or Associate whose good standing in both the Institute and his Chapter is officially declared, shall be eligible for election to membership in another Chapter without initiation fee.

ARTICLE X. (*As proposed.*)

SECTION 1. *Board of Directors. Paragraph 2.*

At each Annual Convention three Directors shall be elected to serve three years; of these at least two must be Fellows, and one may be an Associate.

Mr. Mauran then read Article X, section 2:—

ARTICLE X. (*As it now is.*)

SECTION 2. *Duties of the Board.*

The Board of Directors shall hold at least two meetings in each year, one within ten days after the beginning of its term of office, and another within thirty days before the regular Annual Convention of the Institute.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Mauran then read article XI.

ARTICLE XI. (*As it now is.*)

SECTION 1. *Standing Committees.*

There shall be five Standing Committees, as follows:

House Committee, which shall also serve as Committee on Library.
Committee on Education, which also serve as Committee on Publication.
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.
Committee on Contracts and Lien Laws.
Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences.

ARTICLE XI. (*As proposed.*)

SECTION 2. *Duties of the Board.*

The Board of Directors shall hold at least two meetings in each year, one within thirty days after the beginning of its term of office, and another within thirty days before the regular Annual Convention of the Institute.

ARTICLE XI. (*As proposed.*)

SECTION 1. *Standing Committees.*

There shall be Standing Committees a follows:

Committee on Practice. (See Standing order in Appendix.)
Committee on Finance.
Committee on Contracts and Specifications.
Committee on Allied Arts.
Committee on Government Architecture.
Committee to Nominate Officers.
House Committee.
Committee on Education.

Mr. Atterbury: I move to amend by adding a Standing Committee whose province shall cover the relations of the Institute to the public; such a Committee would feel it its duty to undertake the campaign of education for the raising of the schedule of charges, as well as other matters in which we feel that the client to-day is unfortunately at sea with relation to our work. Mr. Burnham, with whom I have talked, believes that the dignity of the profession demands that we make a frank and full statement to the client of just how far we are responsible; that having done so, we must absolutely live up to it and not beg the question in either our schedule or our practice. The appointment of such a Committee would open the way for a careful consideration

of those relations, as well as of the general effects upon our clients of our schedule of charges.

Mr. Marshall: I second the amendment, and also oppose it. It seems to me that the work of the Convention and the work of the Directors will be much more effective by a small number of Committees. This particular subject is one which can better be managed by the Committee on Education. I, therefore, hope that this motion will not prevail, but in place of it some special standing order be passed.

Mr. McClure questioned the wisdom of the reference of this matter, to the Committee on Education.

Mr. A. O. Elzner: Does this not properly belong to the Committee on Practice?"

The President: As I understand it, the Committee proposed by Mr. Atterbury is one which would attend to the general publicity of the Institute; and would, at the time of the Conventions, see that information was issued in a dignified way, and would look after the relations of the Institute to the public educationally or otherwise. It would therefore need men of a type different from those on the Committee on Education.

Mr. Atterbury: As you have just said, Mr. President, the Committee would properly do the work of an ordinary press committee; at the same time it would have an educational side, because among other things it would inspire articles in magazines, by proper men, illustrating the work and the responsibility of an architect.

Mr. Carrère: Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Education, I was rather sympathetic to Mr. Marshall's suggestion, because I thought that the function of the Institute, or the Committee, in this manner was educational in a sense. That is to say, we are now going to educate the architects. We have been telling people how to make an architect, and it might be wise to tell the architect how to behave himself and to tell the client how to expect the architect to behave. (Laughter and applause.) But if that is not the ground on which the Committee is to work, I would suggest that the Committee be named "Committee on Propaganda."

Mr. George C. Nimmons suggested that from his experience the education of the public press was a matter of great importance.

On motion of Mr. Donn Barber, the consideration of Mr. Atterbury's amendment was deferred.

Mr. Atterbury subsequently offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be, and it is hereby directed, to pursue, by the appointment of a Committee or otherwise, such a course as will tend to promote a better understanding, on the part of the public, of the nature and scope of an architect's services and of the aims of the Institute and of the profession in general.

The President: We will resume the consideration of amendments to Article XI.

Mr. Eames: I rise to ask if the Standing Committees are to be appointed by the President?

The President: The by-laws provide that the Standing Committees shall be appointed by the President.

Mr. Eames: I move an amendment to the effect that the Nominating Committee be omitted from the list of Standing Committees. We could secure the sense of the Institute in the selection of the officers more effectively than by having the President name the members of the Nominating Committee.

The amendment was adopted; and the proposed amendments to Article XI, as amended, were then adopted.

The President: We will now hear the report of Mr. Carrère's Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees, A. to H.

Mr. Carrère: My Committee, after carefully considering the report of the Committee on Competitions, recommends the adoption of that report and its concluding resolution, with the amendment that for the word "member," where it occurs near the end of the resolution, there be substituted the word "Fellow," so that the conclusion of the resolution would read, "either a Fellow of the A. I. A., or of some foreign architectural association of like standing."

Mr. Carrère then read the full text of the report of the Committee on Competitions.

Mr. Marshall: I had the honor of serving last year, with Mr. Andrews and Mr. Hunt, upon the Committee on Competitions, which, after prodigious labor on the part of Mr. Andrews and a certain minimum of labor by Mr. Hunt and myself, produced a very elaborate and, to our mind, very effective scheme for the conduct of competitions in the form of a contract. I should like to know where, when, and how that report disappeared.

Mr. Sturgis: Our Committee felt that that report was excellently drawn and would form a guide for any professional adviser. Although we have

talked and talked about competitions, we have never yet arrived at any concrete result. We have issued codes for the conduct of competitions which were simply tentative and not binding. Our Committee has taken a different course this year in suggesting, as a definite step towards improving competitions and their conduct, that programs should be examined by some competent professional adviser, having before him the code of 1905, and the work done by Mr. Andrews's Committee. The one thing that we tried to reach this year was that there should be definite action taken by the Institute, recognizing that the prime necessity, in any competition, was that the terms of the competition be such that a professional adviser would say: "This is a competition in which you may properly take part."

Mr. Seeler: The resolution states that the opinion given must be that of a Fellow of the Institute, or a man equally qualified in some other similar organization. It happens that many of our competitions have been conducted by one or more Honorary Members of this Institute whose professional experience has been such that he or they were qualified to draw up and judge a program. The resolution, therefore, if carried, would either preclude such person or persons from conducting the competition, or else oblige him or them to associate with a Fellow of the Institute.

Mr. Marshall: It has been stated by the Committee that all the work of Mr. Andrews's Committee would be at the service of any adviser. Where would he find it?

The President: In the Proceedings of last year.

Mr. Howe: There are often peculiar occasions which are difficult to meet by a cast-iron rule. I have in mind a competition for a Masonic building between two architects, both of good repute and competent to do the work. The judgment must, necessarily, be by masons of a high degree. It will be difficult to find the right sort of judge, or jury, if selected from the Fellows of the Institute. It seems to me there ought to be a chance for a broader selection in such a peculiar case, and there are more or less such cases.

Mr. Seeler: I move an amendment to the resolution, whereby the words "either a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, or of some foreign architectural association of similar standing," be stricken out, and in their place, there be inserted the words "acceptable to a majority of the competitors."

Mr. Marshall: Why the words "open competition"? There may be seven thousand competitors.

Mr. Cook: I do not understand by this resolution that a competition,

whatever its end may be, is necessarily improper because a professional adviser is not employed by the client. If I am correct, and you can imagine a competition in which ten persons were selected, I see no reason why each of those ten persons should not consult a different competent adviser selected from the Fellows of the Institute, in which case those appealed to might differ in opinion.

Mr. Dean: It may seem rather strange, but there are sections of the United States where there are no Fellows, although there may be Associates. Now, are they going to trot all the way from Seattle down to San Francisco to catch a Fellow? Taking the Northwest, I think there is only one Fellow, and he may be a competitor. Therefore, it would be better to say "a *member* of the American Institute of Architects," rather than a "Fellow."

Mr. Seeler: I think that this is covered; the word "Fellow" having been stricken out and no mention having been made of membership in the Institute, the substitution would be, "by a competent, disinterested professional adviser, acceptable to the majority of the invited competitors."

Several Members: That is right.

Mr. Carrère: Would it not be better to strike it all out and say, "a competent, disinterested, professional adviser," and stop there?

Mr. Charles Ewing: Many years ago I advocated the desirability of the profession taking a gentleman's stand on this matter of competitions, and I still think, as I did then, that the Institute should take a definite stand if it ever expects to have its position respected. I therefore move, on the theory that half a loaf is better than none, that the recommendation of the Committee be allowed to stand.

Mr. Donn Barber: What would happen in the case of an open competition? The "invited competitors" would not apply to that case.

Mr. Berg: I understand that this Committee does not advocate an open competition. Am I right?

The President: No; you are wrong. Its report makes the open competition one of the forms recognized by the Institute.

Mr. William C. Noland: I think Mr. Seeler's wording is all right, because in an open competition everybody is invited.

Mr. Sturgis: It seems to me there is a misunderstanding as to the scope of this resolution. Its approval, called for in the resolution, has nothing to do with the judging of the drawings or the award, or anything of the kind.

Mr. Marshall: I think the trouble could be obviated by inserting the

words, "it is unprofessional conduct for members of the American Institute of Architects to submit drawings in an unlimited or a mixed competition." Any man that goes into an open competition goes into a gambling operation, and it doesn't make much difference how it is managed.

Mr. Carrère: I do not agree with Mr. Marshall, because the preamble recognizes the open competition, and much as we may wish to dispense with it, we have got to tolerate it, and therefore we might just as well try to regulate it. After hearing the discussion, I feel that if the word "Fellow" were stricken out and the original recommendation of the Committee "either a member of the American Institute of Architects, or some foreign architects' association of equal standing" was kept, that it would be entirely satisfactory to the Committee. I therefore withdraw the amendment which I offered on behalf of the Committee.

Mr. Seeler: I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Cook: I do not yet understand who the professional adviser is to be and how chosen, if at all.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Competitions and its concluding resolution were then adopted.

Adjourned until 8:15 o'clock, P. M.

FOURTH SESSION.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907.

The Convention was called to order at 8:15 P. M. by First Vice-President Mr. William B. Mundie, who introduced Dr. Allerton S. Cushman, Assistant Director, Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, who delivered a lecture on

THE CORROSION OF STEEL.

Iron is unique among the elements, not only on account of the ease with which it dissolves or combines with nearly all other elements, but also on account of the changes in structure and physical character which are produced by the presence of almost infinitesimal quantities of impurities. A variation of a few tenths of one per cent. in the amount and condition of the carbon content may produce such a change in the physical properties of the metal as to entirely alter its fitness for the various purposes to which it is put. A variation of a few hundredths of one per cent. of phosphorus in the specifications for certain

useful forms of steel has been and still is a matter of controversy between interests representing hundreds of millions of dollars of capital and involving the questions of the safeguarding of the lives and property of the public. Sulphur, silicon and manganese are among the other well-known elements whose presence or condition in extremely small amounts produce important differences in the character of steel. Absolutely pure iron has but a limited use in the industries of man, and as a rule the properties which are sought are produced by the presence of other elements.

This point is emphasized in order to call your attention to the fact that, chemically speaking, structural iron or steel is not a standard substance, but varies in composition and in character.

I have frequently called attention to the fact that resistance to corrosion was one of the most variable of the many changing characteristics of steel. That is to say, not only do the various kinds of merchantable iron and steel differ from each other within wide limits in their resistance to corrosive influences, but specimens from the same mill or furnace will frequently show a great difference in this respect. There are few subjects at the present time more important to the engineer and the architect than the protection of structural steel from rapid, unsightly and dangerous corrosion. I wish to point out that there are two separate and distinct lines along which we may hope to make progress.

The first of these has to do with the understanding of the causes which promote rapid corrosion and their elimination in the manufacture of the metal; and the second is the study of paint-films or waterproof coatings which shall really protect even the most inferior metals for indefinite periods. It is only the first phase of the subject that I shall consider to-night.

The tendency to oxidation is a characteristic inherent in iron and an absolutely unrustable iron or steel will probably be impossible of accomplishment, even in the distant future. If, however, all the steel made resisted corrosion as well as the best of it, there would be no problem and this paper would not have been written.

I shall not take your time this evening to review the older theories which were held to account for the rusting of iron, but will call your attention to the electrochemical or electrolytic explanation, which is now coming to be generally accepted. According to modern chemical theory, all reactions which take place in water solution are attended by certain readjustments of the electrical states of reacting factors which are called ions. You are undoubtedly aware that under the atomic theory molecules of compound substances are made up of atoms which are held together by a force or forces which represent large amounts of energy. Now, some substances, when they are dissolved in water, will conduct electricity, while others will not. The first class of substances, which are generally inorganic acids, alkalies and salts, we call electrolytes; while those organic bodies, such as sugar, which do not conduct electricity in solution, are non-electrolytes.

Arrhenius, a Swedish physicist, in 1887 announced the theory of electrolytic dissociation, the evidence for which can not be discussed here; but it can be said that the theory has been borne out by numerous researches, and is at the present time universally accepted. This theory tells us that the molecules of electrolytes, as they pass into solution in water, dissociate into ions which are simply atoms carrying, in spite of the smallness of their mass, heavy charges of electricity. In order that no energy may be lost or gained, it

follows that the dissociation must produce both positive and negative ions which are equivalent and opposite. A rough analogy of what has taken place through dissociation is furnished by a coiled steel spring. If we put such a spring in tension and hold it thus, without addition or subtraction of material, we have impressed potential energy upon it, which will be returned in equivalent amount when by any means the tension is relieved. Indeed, we might consider one end of the spring as positive to the other end, and that in relieving the tension the energy re-appeared by the neutralization of the positive and negative potentials.

To illustrate further what is meant by the theory of solutions, let us consider the system common salt and pure water. Common salt is composed of an atom of sodium combined with an atom of chlorine, and the molecule is represented by the simple chemical formula Na Cl . When sodium chloride is brought together with water it tends to go into solution, the molecules mingling with the molecules of the water, owing to a force known as solution pressure. As an increasing number of molecules appear in solution, however, a back pressure is exerted which to a constantly increasing extent resists the entrance of more molecules. This reverse action is known as osmotic pressure, and it is perfectly clear that if an excess of salt is present the end of the action will come about, for any definite temperature, just as soon as the osmotic pressure and the solution pressure are equal. But in addition to this a very important action takes place which has just been referred to. In passing into solution the salt dissociates into its constituent ions, which simply means that the solution forces tear apart the associated atoms, and the energy that held them together appears in a potential form as equal and opposite charges of static electricity on the ions. So that the solution of salt in water is represented by the equation: $\text{Na Cl} \rightleftharpoons \overset{+}{\text{Na}} + \overset{-}{\text{Cl}}$, in which $\overset{+}{\text{Na}}$ and $\overset{-}{\text{Cl}}$ represent the constituent ions. Osmotic pressure, however, acts against the dissociation pressure just as it does against the solution pressure, so that in concentrated solutions we have a reverse action also taking place, represented by the equation: $\overset{+}{\text{Na}} + \overset{-}{\text{Cl}} \rightleftharpoons \text{Na Cl}$.

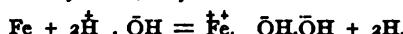
Chemists, therefore, say that the state of equilibrium for the system we are considering can be expressed by the reversible reaction: $\text{Na Cl} \rightleftharpoons \overset{+}{\text{Na}} + \overset{-}{\text{Cl}}$.

Now, bearing these simple details of the modern theory of solution in mind, we may return to the consideration of the reactions which take place when iron rusts. If a bright strip of iron is immersed in a solution of a copper salt, such as the sulphate, iron goes into solution and copper plates out on the iron. The reason for this is that the solution pressure of the iron is greater than that of the copper ions, therefore, iron passes into solution, the positive static charge being transferred from the copper ions to the iron ions. This reaction is simply written:



Now, if we leave out the copper sulphate in this system, and immerse the strip of iron in plain water, a similar reaction takes place. It is known to chemists that even the purest water is to a slight extent dissociated, and therefore contains hydrogen ions. That is to say, while water consists mainly of molecules written H_2O , there also are present positive hydrogen ions $\overset{+}{\text{H}}$ and the equivalent negative hydroxyl ions $\overset{-}{\text{OH}}$. Hydrogen acts as a metal and has a solution pressure somewhat less than that of iron. Therefore, when iron is by any means whatever brought into contact with water it will, to a certain

extent, pass into solution by exchange with hydrogen. This reaction, upon which all forms of corrosion are primarily based, may be written:



It has been shown experimentally that iron can not at ordinary temperature combine with oxygen unless the iron first passes into solution, and it is apparent from this that the initial cause of rusting is not oxygen, but hydrogen bearing a static electrical charge; in other words, the hydrogen ion. Now all acids derive their character from the fact that they dissociate in solution, with the production of hydrogen ions, and this is the reason why all acids stimulate the corrosion of iron. On the other hand, alkalies dissociate in solution with the production of hydroxyl ions, which by the reverse action already explained, neutralize and remove the positive ions and thus inhibit rusting.

It is well known to architects that sulphurous acid, as well as carbonic acid, from coal smoke, produce rapid destruction of steel; whereas alkaline cements, mortars and concrete, will preserve steel imbedded in them as long as the reaction remains sufficiently alkaline. The only cases recorded in which steel is said to have corroded when imbedded in concrete, are those where percolating water under pressure has washed away the free lime and thus removed the alkaline reaction.

We may now turn to the role played by oxygen in the rusting of iron. Iron is one of those elements which exist in more than one state of combination with oxygen. The least oxidized state is called *ferrous*, to distinguish it from the higher or *ferric* condition. Iron, having once appeared in solution in the ferrous condition by exchange with hydrogen, is at once attacked by oxygen and precipitated at the point of attack in the form of the insoluble hydrated ferric oxide which is known as rust. This statement is easily proved by experiment, for all solutions of ferrous salts are directly oxidized or rusted by standing in the air. The role of oxygen is therefore secondary, but it is none the less important for the simple reason that by precipitating the insoluble rust the iron ions are destroyed and removed from solution, thus lowering the osmotic pressure and making room for more to be formed. The scientific explanation would be that the appearance and precipitation of the solid phase (rust) lowers the osmotic pressure, thus enabling the iron, driven by its solution pressure, to pass rapidly into the ionized condition.

To sum up, then, as far as we have gone, the rusting of iron is caused, first, by the solution of the metal by exchange with hydrogen, and secondly, by the action of oxygen on the dissolved portion, both actions being accompanied by a transfer and neutralization of electric charges on the reacting atoms or ions.

The next important point is that the solution of the iron does not, as rusting proceeds, take place uniformly over the exposed surface, but on the contrary the solution is stimulated at certain nodes or points and inhibited at others. To this direct local electrolysis is due the peculiar form of corrosion known as pitting, which is almost always observed when iron and steel are deeply rusted. The fact that iron does not tend to go into solution uniformly and evenly all over the exposed surfaces, but passes rapidly into solution at certain surface points, can only be interpreted in one way, namely, that local electrolysis is taking place.

Now, applying what has already been said, it follows that as each iron ion appears in

the solution, a hydrogen ion must leave the system in order to maintain the equilibrium, and so that no energy be lost or gained. It follows from this that hydroxyl ions must be left behind as the hydrogen changes into the gaseous form and disappears, so that we should expect to find a congregation of iron ions at one pole in the electric circuit and hydroxyl ions at the other. Owing to the formation, then, of these local electric couples, the surface should be protected at the negative poles around which the alkaline hydroxyl ions cluster, and attacked at the positive, where the iron is passing into solution and being acted upon by oxygen.

Now, this action can be easily made visible as it takes place, by means of a special indicator to which the writer has given the name ferroxyl. There is a certain reagent called potassium ferricyanide that forms a beautiful blue color, known as Turnbull's blue, when it comes into contact with ferrous ions. There is also an organic substance, known as phenolphthalein, which makes a beautiful rose pink color with hydroxyl ions. Specimens of steel immersed in a solution of these mixed substances, and stiffened with agar agar so that they can not shake about, invariably show blue and red nodes, proving beyond all doubt the development of positive and negative nodes as corrosion proceeds.

Since there may be some doubt that the blue and red nodes are really due to electrolysis, it may be well to demonstrate this. If two bright nails are connected to the poles of a dry cell battery and then thrust into a liquid ferroxyl solution, it will be seen that the negative pole turns red, while the positive turns blue.

Time will not allow of the presentation of a full discussion of the proofs that have been given to show that the corrosion of iron is always due to local electrolysis on the surface of the metal itself. The subject has been presented in detail in a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture. One of these demonstrations will, however, probably be of interest here.

If a section of rolled metal, such as sheet or plate, is immersed in water, if the electrolytic theory is correct, rusting must take place with the establishment of positive and negative spots or areas. At the positive points iron will pass into solution and be rapidly oxidized to a loose, gummy, or so-called colloidal, form of ferric hydroxide which is characteristic of rust formed under these conditions. It is a well-known fact, as has been proved by experiment, that colloidal ferric hydroxide will move or migrate to the negative pole if subjected to electrolysis. We may therefore consider the possibility of two separate effects that may be produced, viz.: when a positive center is surrounded by a negative area, and vice versa. These two conditions may be graphically represented by the two circles A and B.

Now, as rusting proceeds, we should expect in the case of A that the ferric hydroxide would be piled up in a crater formation, while the metal is eaten out at the center. In the case of B the effect would be reversed, and while the metal would be attacked in the surrounding area the hydroxide would be piled up in a cone at the center. That this is precisely what is taking place whenever a sheet of metal rusts under water, a low-power microscope very clearly shows.

The photomicrographs in which the craters and cones are clearly shown have been published in the bulletin referred to above.

If you are willing to accept the electrolytic theory of corrosion you will very naturally

inquire in what respect does it point the way to an improvement in the conditions as they exist at the present time. It follows from what has been said that the more carefully lack of homogeneity and bad segregation are guarded against during the processes of manufacture, the less likely is the metal to suffer from rapid corrosion. If the iron contains metallic impurities dissolved in it, such as manganese, which differ electrochemically from iron, trouble is sure to ensue if there is a lack of homogeneity in the distribution of the impurity. In the old days when iron was made more slowly and received more careful working than is possible in the present day, serious corrosion of iron was not the important problem it has since become.

The writer has in his possession a hand-forged nail, which is still in good condition, and which was driven in the old Masonic Hall at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, and for a long portion of time has been freely exposed to the weather. There is a widespread opinion, which the writer shares, that the old wrought or puddled iron of thirty years ago is more resistant to corrosion than most, though not necessarily all, of the modern steels.

But the interesting point is that modern steels vary so widely from each other. Here are two pieces of angle steel which constituted two members of a signal bridge erected on the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1894. These members were only six feet apart in the structure, and the conditions of environment, exposure and care were precisely similar, and yet one is corroded to the condition of lace work, while the other is hardly touched. The chemical and microscopical examinations of bright samples cut from these two specimens do not show any essential differences, both contain about 0.5 per cent. of manganese, and yet electrolysis has proceeded rapidly in one and almost not at all in the other. Does it not seem probable that the ingot, or portion of ingot, from which one of these members was rolled differed in segregation, or in chemical homogeneity, from the other? At all events, if all the members in this bridge structure had been as good as this best one, they would still be in service instead of on the table before you. It is of the utmost importance that we should learn to control the resistance to corrosion of structural steel, and to this end we should unite to urge upon manufacturers the necessity of making special efforts in this direction.

It would follow from the electrolytic theory that, in order to have the highest resistance to corrosion, a metal should either be as free as possible from certain impurities, or should be, by careful working and heat treatment rendered so homogeneous as not to retain localized positive and negative nodes for a long time without change.

Manganese is an element which is almost always associated in modern metallurgy with iron and steel, owing to the fact that this element is used as a flux in the great processes used to-day for changing cast iron into steel. Manganese, however, increases the electrical resistance of iron, and as the percentage of this element, starting from zero, rises, the electrical resistance of the metal increases up to a certain specific maximum. Now, you will see, if the dissolving of manganese in iron raises the electrical resistance, that any changes in the equilibrium or distribution of the manganese in the metal means that there will not be an even or homogeneous electrical conductivity throughout the mass.

If we have a metal in which the electrical conductivity for any reason varies from point to point on the surface, we have the precise conditions which are necessary in order to establish the local nodes of electrolytic action on the surface which lead to rapid corrosion.

It is apparent, therefore, that if we are to allow the presence in structural steel of comparatively high percentages of metallic impurities, such as manganese, we must attempt to obtain an extremely homogeneous distribution of such impurities. It is for this reason, principally, in the opinion of the writer, that the more quickly and more carelessly the metal is manufactured and rolled, the more quickly it disintegrates under corrosive influences. As has been pointed out before, there are two methods of meeting the problem: first, to keep the percentage of metallic impurities as low as possible; and secondly, to guard against segregation and imperfect chemical homogeneity in the metal. In experiments we have made looking to the manufacture of a corrugated steel culvert for use in road building, it has been found by the author that corrugated metal, running as low as .04 manganese, has been more resistant to the corrosive test employed than the ordinary steel of the day, which usually carries about .5 per cent. manganese. Material of this kind has not been available for a sufficient length of time to determine whether, under service conditions, this low manganese metal will be longer lived, but it can safely be stated that the indications are all in its favor.

The writer has urged the manufacture of low manganese steel for certain purposes, not because manganese is necessarily the cause of rapid corrosion, as has been stated, but because this impurity enables the metal to be rolled more easily and more cheaply, and in many cases permits the working of larger amounts of heterogeneous scrap. It is possible to manufacture shoddy steel as well as shoddy cloth, and though both of these materials have their legitimate uses for certain purposes, no one will claim for them high resistance to disintegrating influences. It is a hopeful sign of the times that manufacturers are beginning to pay serious attention to the manufacture of iron and steel for certain purposes which shall be to the highest possible degree rust proof. This has been particularly true in the cases of certain manufacturers of mild steel pipes and tubes and of corrugated metal for roofing and culverts.

Considerable study has been given to the peculiar passive condition that can be induced on the surface of iron by contact with solutions of certain oxidizing agents. Without going into the details of this phenomenon, which have been already published, I will refer briefly to the peculiar action of chromic acid and its salts. Polished specimens of steel may be kept indefinitely without suffering corrosion when immersed in a dilute solution of potassium bichromate. On first thought it would seem a paradox that a strong oxidizing agent should have the effect of preventing the oxidation of iron, and yet this is the case.

According to the theory of the writer, the oxidizing agent polarizes the surface of the iron to the condition of an oxygen electrode, so that it is immune from the attack of the hydrogen ions; thus the whole electrolytic process is checked or inhibited. A curious feature of this action is that it is to a certain degree persistent after the metal has been removed from contact with the oxidizing solution, washed and wiped. This phase of the phenomenon requires further study, but at the present time it does not appear probable that the induced passive condition can be maintained on the surface to an extent that would make it of practical value for treating structural steel. With regard to the preservation of boiler tubes, and for certain special purposes, it is not unlikely that a practical application of these principles will be found.

In conclusion it may be said that there is reason to hope that the time is not far distant

when specifications may be drawn for material that is going into service under conditions which make it particularly subject to corrosive influences. The possible added cost of such specially resistant metal will be small in comparison to the benefits which will be derived from its use in the long run. (Long continued applause.)

The Chairman then introduced Mr. F. W. Baldwin, C. E., who spoke as follows:

THE TETRAHEDRAL PRINCIPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.

In venturing to speak upon this formidable-sounding subject, I felt it would only be fair, both to the tetrahedral principle and the American Institute of Architects, to bring models and lantern-slides, so that you can see for yourselves what the tetrahedral system is and need not be in any way dependent upon my feeble description of it.

This is a model of the particular piece of tetrahedral construction which I would like to draw your attention to. On a scale of one inch to the foot, it represents an outlook tower which Dr. Graham Bell (of telephone fame) has recently built at his summer home in Cape Breton. It is a purely experimental structure, and as such has attracted a good deal of attention both in architectural and engineering circles.

What are the distinctive features of this unusual looking structure? The cellular construction and the method by which its many uniform parts can be assembled. It is on these two points that the tetrahedral system differs from any other, and so to them we must look for the advantages it offers in the field of architecture and engineering.

The underlying principle of the system depends upon the triangle, like any other system of trussing, but in this case the application of the triangle is made to four distinct planes. In the unit cell, of which all tetrahedral structures are built, we have the miniature truss, which is the basis of the whole system. As you can readily see, a tetrahedral cell is the frame-work or skeleton of a solid having four triangular faces. These triangles may be equilateral, as is usually the case, or of any form that is required.

A cell is made up essentially of six members and four corner pieces or connecting devices. It may be considered as the combination of four triangles, and as such is a remarkably rigid frame-work well adapted to resist distortion if the strains come fairly on the corners.

Now this tetrahedral cell is the unit of which anything may be built up. It is comparable to the brick or cut stone in masonry, and just as any form of house can be built of bricks, so almost any form of frame, truss, arch, etc., can be built of these cells. And the facility with which they can be assembled into any form has been in a large measure responsible for their existence.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell has spent years experimenting with light construction in the course of his work upon man-lifting kites and the flying machine problem.

After remedying one inherent defect after another he developed the tetrahedral system, which stands to-day as probably the lightest form of kite construction known, and one in which the parts are easily and quickly assembled. These admirable qualities seemed to Dr. Bell to have a wider and more general application. Why could not bridges, towers

and many other larger structures be built to advantage upon the same principle? Lightness combined with strength to the aviator means efficiency; to the engineer or architect, economy of material and consequent reduction of cost.

Perhaps the greatest point about the tetrahedral system is the ease with which its units can be assembled in a large structure. Falsework is reduced, and in some cases almost eliminated. To a large extent it carries its own falsework with it. The individual parts, being small, are easy to work with, while the whole structure retains its rigidity throughout the entire course of construction.

A few lantern-slides illustrating the erection of the experimental tower Dr. Bell recently built at his summer home in Cape Breton will explain themselves and the system much better than I can describe it.

Four-foot cells were used in the tower. They were made of ordinary standard one-half-inch galvanized iron piping, with cast iron corner pieces. The piping was first cut into lengths of forty-four and three-quarters inches, a right-hand thread turned on each end sufficient to allow five-eighths of an inch in each casting, when the cell measured exactly forty-eight inches from tip to tip of the castings. The cells themselves are fastened together by seven-sixteenth-inch bolts. One of these is screwed into each of the three exterior faces on the tetrahedral nut of each cell. The stresses being normal to these faces, there is very little danger of shearing these connection bolts. The idea of using a right and left thread was considered, but not used because it would make it difficult to take out a single member and replace it without disturbing the structure, thus losing one of the most useful features of the system. After the pipe had been threaded, it took an average unskilled man about ten minutes to make up a cell. It was then painted and stacked ready for use after being carefully checked on the gauge. This checking was important, as even a slight error, if it happened to accumulate, made the cells very hard to assemble. By the time two hundred cells were stacked the foundations (which go down to bedrock) had been completed, and everything was ready for the most interesting part of the work.

If this cellular arrangement of material was a departure from general practice, the way it was put together was equally unorthodox. Dr. Bell proposed to try a method which, as far as I know, is unique in the building of towers. It was to build from underneath instead of on top, and so do away with staging or scaffolding. The ground itself was to be the stage on which all the work was to be done.

The plan adopted was, first, to build two legs of the tripod flat on the ground and then push it up at the junction point of these, building on the third leg as it went up. The leg containing the stairs (about which there is a good deal of woodwork) was made first; then the second leg was built on from this, forming a large V, which stretched horizontally between the three foundations. In this position the foot of each was securely fastened by a hinge to the foundation on which it rested, the hinge forming an axis about which it was free to turn if raised at the apex of the V.

When the two legs and the top had been completed, the hinges were made fast to the anchor bolts, and the work of pushing them up and building on the third leg commenced. Jack-screws were used for this, and for convenience and safety during the operation an arrangement like a gallows was made to support the structure while a section was being

bolted on. It consisted of four well-braced timber uprights (6" x 12") and a cross beam between them. This beam was inserted under three points of support, so that the weight was distributed over three cells. Jack-screws were then applied beneath the beam, and the junction point of the two legs lifted about five feet above the foundations. This gave enough room to put the first section of cells on the third leg and the tower was allowed to rest on these cells while the beam was withdrawn and re-inserted below. The jack-screws were then shifted; the tower rocked up another four feet above its axis on the foundations, and another section put on. This operation was repeated until, after a succession of four-foot lifts, the third leg had its full complement of twenty-one sections, and the tower was up.

The weight on the third leg was always roughly equal to one-third the whole tower, which was about 9500 pounds. The rigidity of the structure and the strength of a cell were demonstrated very nicely when the weight on this third part was allowed to come on a single cell. Under a stress of 4000 pounds it showed no tendency to buckle or fail in any way, while the deflection in either of the other two legs, which were in an almost horizontal position at the time over a span of seventy-two feet, was less than three-eighths of an inch.

And now the question of the advantages and possible uses of the tetrahedral system, as suggested by this experimental structure, naturally arises.

The most striking one, I should say, was the ease with which a light, well-braced structure could be built up of tetrahedral units. The cells themselves are not difficult to make, and when once made can be easily and quickly assembled by unskilled workmen. Five men finished the cellular part of one complete leg of the tower in a single day. None of these men were pipe-fitters or had had any previous experience whatever in this class of work.

Strangely enough, while the tetrahedral system aims to do away with stages and scaffolding, it is in this very field of falsework that it gives promise of being very useful.

The general use of concrete has created a large and ever increasing demand for a good system of making temporary structures such as arches, which could be easily taken down and put up again. In extensive work the economy in handling of such a system would soon more than make up the difference between its initial cost and that of timber for the same work.

The re-enforcing of concrete is another possible use for the tetrahedral principle, although for this it will require a good deal of modification as the system has so far been developed with a view to compressional rather than tensional strength.

Indeed, from a purely theoretical standpoint, the great feature of the system is, undoubtedly, its efficiency when used as a column, taking advantage of the excellent support it affords to long through members; the angle iron (5" x 3" x $\frac{3}{4}$ ") which is the upper cord of each leg of the tower being an example of this. This angle iron was rolled to seventy degrees so as to fit snugly over the tetrahedral nuts, to which it was secured, every four feet throughout its entire length, by two seven-sixteenths-inch stud bolts.

The use of bolts instead of rivets may have some drawbacks, but it has great advantages in the matter of inspection and repair.

In the outlook tower which I have tried to describe, there is not a pipe, angle iron or

casting which can not be taken out and repaired without disturbing the structure. The pipes are thus easily inspected, and if necessary the tower could be completely renewed without interfering in any way with its usefulness while the repairs were being made.

There are many other distinctive features in this unique system, but the gist of the principle is contained in the tetrahedral cell, and its remarkable qualities as a universal-building-unit, of which almost any structure can be made. In some cases, at least, it would seem that this idea of a unit, which is in itself a perfect truss, could be used to advantage, and that the tetrahedral principle may bring something not only new, but useful, into the broad field of modern architecture and engineering. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to Dr. Cushman and Mr. Baldwin was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. Wednesday.

Owing to the lateness of the hour Mr. A. O. Elzner's paper, which was illustrated by lantern slides, was deferred to the following day. For convenience it is printed here.

THE ARTISTIC EXPRESSION OF CONCRETE.

The contemplation of this subject, so large in its scope and as yet so little exploited, makes a writer feel like a traveler in a new land, uncertain where to begin and where to end, whether to follow the line of least resistance and make it a mere review of accomplished results, or, taking courage, to strike out boldly, discover motives, express opinions and generally lay down the law.

The first course would scarcely be appropriate here, because it requires no combined effort; the other is full of danger, and if pursued alone would consume too much time and invite too much criticism for comfort. Let us, therefore, take moderately of each, and see whether we can not make of this dissertation a monolithic concrete structure, with a mixture of one part good-fellowship cement, thoroughly seasoned and tested according to the Institute standard, two parts clean, sharp sand, common to architects, and four parts unscreened crushed hopes and ideals, with a three per cent. reinforcement of illustrations, taken from anywhere and everywhere.

After all, our subject, large as it may seem, really rests upon a very few fundamental principles, which, like the issues of a political campaign, must be repeated over and over again if we can ever hope to drive them home.

Above all, this discussion should properly be confined to concrete used structurally, having in view the possibilities of a constructive architecture rather than the development of sculptural decoration. Proceeding upon this basis, we may at once eliminate all consideration of concrete blocks and artificial stone, inasmuch as these products, being mere substitutes for brick and stone, and being used in the same manner, do not alter the status of our art, but leave it just what it has been from the beginning, a gravity architecture, if this term may be used.

The great antiquity of concrete as a building material would justify a search for early examples of its use in architectural expression. But apparently this remarkable material, which, after all, is only just beginning to reveal its ultimate possibilities, was used by the ancients only for the baser purposes of piling up masses of masonry, or at best as a backing for stone and marble facings. The first suggestion of its fitness for artistic expression came when builders undertook to construct architectural features of cement mortar.

There is undoubtedly a great fascination in being able to mould a thoroughly plastic material such as cement mortar into any desirable form, or even to shape it by hand while still soft, and produce creditable work of decorative sculpture. But one invariably suffers a genuine shock upon discovering that beautiful, stately colonnades or arcades and porticoes, well designed and in style, are not built of stone, that they are but a thin veneer of cement mortar, in short, that they are a horrible sham. During the period of development, while architects were being led to adopt new materials, they did not concern themselves with the evolution of design in conformity with their new materials, and it followed quite naturally that no progress was made toward the realization of a concrete architecture. In fact, no attempt was made, apparently, in this direction.

It would be difficult to estimate the power or extent of Ruskin's influence in bringing about a restoration of truthfulness in design. While it can not be said to have extensively effected immediate and tangible results, it did set men to thinking, and it is only in recent years, within the present generation in fact, that this subtle influence has gradually asserted itself, and naturally brought about a revival of real artistic inspiration.

It is hard to depart from beaten paths, and men, as a rule, will not and dare not, until some genius boldly cuts a new way. It is hard to give up the old familiar forms that have become a veritable architectural alphabet which seems to most of us entirely sufficient for the expression of our ideals. And now that we have entered upon an era of concrete construction, and that too with a suddenness and determination that is thoroughly and typically American, we can not reasonably expect designers to throw aside all tradition and make for a new style. That will take time. Nevertheless, they are gradually coming to recognize in concrete a material that will afford abundant opportunity for originality and individuality, and, accordingly, bold excursions have been made into the new field with creditable results.

In looking about for inspiration, we may turn to a number of sources. There are, for instance, the oriental mosques, with their picturesque domes and minarets; and the aristocratic old palaces of India, so full of suggestions of all kinds. But, above all, we can not well resist the inspiration of the charming Spanish missions of the Pacific Coast countries. Here we find an architecture, which, though not of concrete, strongly suggests the same in its simple treatment of wall surfaces and openings. The designers of these charming buildings fearlessly departed from tradition. They frankly recognized the limitations of available materials, and, working as they did, under the greatest possible disadvantages, succeeded because they studied the possibilities and logical adaptations of their material. Fortified as they were with the true principles of art, in which they were thoroughly grounded, they produced practically a new style which, however, sacrificed nothing of quiet dignity and repose, and avoided the eccentricities and pitfalls of l'Art Moderne or

l'Art Nouveau. Such is the spirit which should possess and guide the designer of concrete to-day.

Concrete as it is used in superstructure which we are considering, should be mixed by machine to produce the best results. This, however, can not be economically done unless large quantities can be used without serious interruption. It follows naturally that such a structure is more or less perfectly monolithic, and at once this characteristic becomes the dominant note of the situation. Monolithic, that is, free from joints or even semblance of joints, this is the fundamental idea that should be impressed on concrete designs. To accomplish this successfully, we should endeavor to treat wall surfaces in masses as large as possible. They need not necessarily be kept entirely plain, although this would depend upon the nature of the design. In cottage work and small buildings generally, and to some extent in more ambitious work, such large plain surfaces are perfectly delightful, especially when given a rough finish. This can be accomplished in various ways; and here let us be technical for a few minutes.

First of all, the concrete may be left just as it comes from the moulds. In this case the aggregate should be quite small, not over one-half inch, and the mix should have the minimum allowance of water, making what is called a dry mix. In doing this there is, however, great danger that the wall will not be water-proof; therefore, if possible, such a mix should be used directly against the forms for surface work only, and the rest of the wall should be wetter and richer and sufficiently thick to be water-proof; or the rich concrete may be used throughout, removing the forms before the final set, and also taking off the skin of the concrete with water or acid and a good stiff wire brush; or the concrete may be allowed to become quite hard and the surface tooled.

There is always the danger of a damp wall with all such treatments, especially where they are not very thick, as is apt to be the case with reinforced concrete. Practical consideration, however, must finally prevail, lest the unfortunate architect's life be made miserable by the complaining client, who naturally expects, and is entitled to, a dry wall. Under such conditions, it is therefore advisable to plaster the concrete wall with a good coat of water-proof mortar and give this a rough finish by the various methods at hand, such as brooming, floating with a rough carpet-covered float, stippling, pebble-dashing, or splatter-dashing, all of which methods are commonly understood.

Fresh mortar thus applied may be modelled by hand, producing simple ornamental designs, naturally in low relief.

Advocates of polychromatic architecture have too a splendid opportunity in the use of tile or faience which may be incorporated in the surface with telling effect, if used sparingly, and entirely as a subordinate, so as to emphasize the character of the concrete and enhance its beauty and effectiveness.

In large, massive work, the surface may be broken by raised or sunken effects, such as panels or ornaments, cast directly in the concrete by applying reverse moulds to the inner surface of forms.

Cornices and band-courses, or other simple architectural features, may be fashioned in a similar manner, although in such work, if small members be used, the concrete should be mixed quite wet, or else a rich mortar should first be deposited against the forms before the concrete is poured in. This would avoid the danger of honeycombing

on the finished surface and the necessary patching resulting therefrom. Such mortar should be mixed with some water-proof compound to prevent blotching or staining.

A recently introduced water-proofing material is a solution of iron, which is applied to exposed concrete surfaces, and which, upon oxidizing, turns to a beautiful spotted nut-brown, the familiar color of old iron rust. Such treatment would be charming, if applied to a picturesque cottage; in fact, it might be used with good effect upon large wall surfaces in more pretentious work, and could safely, and with perfect propriety, be used from an artistic standpoint.

However, it is not our purpose nor our province here to exhaust the subject of the proper or possible treatment of wall surfaces, nor to attempt to prescribe any definite or final formulæ or principles of design. We can only hint at them now, for such matters must finally be left to the slow but certain process of evolution.

The "Artistic Expression of Concrete" presents two phases, the practical and the theoretical; the former, just passing from its infancy to its childhood, if such an expression may be permitted, and the latter being as yet in a decidedly nebulous condition.

If we are to proceed on the assumption that a distinct individuality of style can ever be imparted to concrete construction, and this seems to be the substance of this discussion, then in reviewing the practice of this new art we must agree that the designers have proceeded too hastily, with too little consideration, and that they are not doing justice to themselves or to the material in clinging so closely to the architectural forms that have been evolved by centuries of gravity construction.

On the other hand, in considering the theory, we can not but feel much sympathy for such designers, for they are hard-pressed by the extreme revolutionary character of this new material. Concrete being structurally serviceable only in its reinforced form, implies practically monolithic construction, and its economical use compels the economical design of its members, and the consequent use of high unit stresses, many times in excess of those in brick and stone masonry.

It is primarily an engineering proposition, and while we are not wont to credit engineers with much artistic instinct, we must admit that they are doing much toward guiding designers to the path which will eventually lead them to a true concrete style. This is especially the case in bridge work. Hitherto they have struggled in vain to produce any thing artistic in the design of steel bridges; but now they are revelling in the new material and beautiful designs in concrete bridges are quite common.

In tall buildings, however, the advance has not been so favorable. The first tall reinforced concrete building* employed concrete for structural purposes only, and no attempt was made to use it directly in the artistic expression. Its walls were of reinforced concrete, veneered with marble, brick and terra cotta, and perhaps wisely so, for thereby many pitfalls of a new and untried all-concrete architecture were avoided. In other words, the function of the concrete was thereby strictly confined to structural purposes, as is done with steel, and the demonstration of its adaptability to such use gave a tremendous impetus to its general adoption. Along with this movement went the practice of using the external veneer and curtain walls, common to steel buildings, and architects

* Ingalls Building, Cincinnati, Elzner & Anderson, Architects.

seem very loth to abandon this method in favor of an all-concrete facade, largely on account of the many practical difficulties and uncertainties involved. Nevertheless, some serious attempts have been made to overcome them.

Possibly this may be pointing the way to a final solution of the perplexing problem of sky-scraper design. Who knows? It certainly contains the elements of sound logic and common sense, and is far more rational than the veneered skeleton method. But let us see what it means, not only in respect to tall buildings, but rather to concrete architecture, generally speaking.

As we said before, unit stresses are much higher; piers are, therefore, of necessity, small in comparison with masonry; walls and floors are thin; doors and windows no longer require lintels; and roofs become monolithic with the walls. With one sweep, therefore, all the principles of gravity architecture are destroyed, and the design of facades can no longer be based with consistency upon the familiar sub-divisions of the classic column, with base, shaft and capital, perfectly balanced upon one another.

In fact, this new art of building fairly compels the abandonment of our beloved friends the classic orders, for they evidently do not fit well with the new dispensation. On the other hand, our clever designers are too thoroughly grounded in the classics, and too much imbued with their spirit, to follow with alacrity the call of the new order, and they refuse to take seriously the dictates and vagaries of l'Art Nouveau.

Nevertheless, conditions are growing more favorable for the development of this style, and while there is as yet but little tendency in that direction in this country, some creditable work is being done abroad, and we practical Americans may be able to glean much good from such efforts.

It seems strange that we have been so very slow in this country to take up concrete for the construction of our houses. We certainly have not wanted for precedents. In fact, years ago, when concrete was scarcely thought of, Messrs. Carrère and Hastings, as you all know, constructed numerous buildings in St. Augustine, Florida, in which they used concrete made of the local coquina rock, very white and beautiful. Notable among these was the Ponce de Leon, a beautiful design in Spanish style, and another charming example was the Presbyterian church.

It is not altogether unlikely that the boldness of this departure, together with the practical difficulties of construction, and possibly the unusual delicacy of the detail in this work, were the causes of deterring architects from following such a lead. For after all, simplicity of treatment is the real secret of the successful all-concrete design, and we may gain hope from the cement and plaster work, which is being executed rather extensively in all parts of the country.

The style is generally good and is finding favor with concrete designers, who are eagerly adopting it in much of the new residence and miscellaneous work, to which this is so admirably adapted that it appears to be the natural solution of this phase of our problem and we easily recognize its influence in the best examples of recent solid concrete work.

Nevertheless, it is highly probable that our concrete architecture will carry with it for some time to come the practice of design in all current styles, or no style at all, and that if we ever expect it to assume a really artistic expression—one that will have the true ring, and will endure for all time—it will be found only in isolated examples, produced now and then by some genius with the divine spark, as is the case with all true works of art.

Owing to the lateness of the hour Mr. C. Howard Walker's paper was deferred until the following day.

It was read by Mr. R. A. Cram and is for convenience printed here.

ARTISTIC EXPRESSION OF STEEL AND CONCRETE.

The artistic use of Steel and Reenforced Concrete is considered a new problem in architectural design.

Wherever a combination of materials which is somewhat new in character becomes usual by the number of its examples there appears a desire to analyze its component parts, to make its architectural expression characteristic; to enroll it under Architecture Raisonné, and naturally to exaggerate its peculiarities in the process. The intention is excellent and admits of no contrary argument. What can be more undeniable than that architecture should express structure, and that unusual structure should demand unusual architecture? If any contention is at all possible, it can be merely in relation to the degree in which this construction is unusual, and, as a corollary, as to how unusual the architecture must be to express it. Is reenforced concrete new in the elemental factors of structure, and to what extent? Its main factors are vertical supports and horizontal loads (in which it resembles Greek structure) both of which are reduced in cross sections to areas less than in any other construction. It has no structural arch, though it has curved trusses or beams, (in which it does *not* resemble Roman structure). It has continuous vertical factors with the horizontal factors inserted between (in which it resembles much of Gothic architecture), and it has horizontal planes in its floors which appear on the facade; in which it is in no way unusual. What are the differences, apart from the areas of its cross sections, between it and other structures?

MAIN FEATURES OF STRUCTURE.

First, it is made up as far as its vertical factors are conceived of slender piers; second, as far as its horizontal factors are concerned, by beams of great possible span; and both piers and beams are each homogenous, not built up of separate blocks as in stone or brick work, and therefore, corbels are inconsistent. A reenforced concrete structure is therefore a pier and beam structure of slender supports and long spans, its intercolumniation being much greater than in any previous type of building, and from our constant association with shorter spans, the beams seem weak.

TREATMENT OF MAIN STRUCTURAL FACTORS.

The openings between the piers are unusually large, the whole structure appearing to be slight, and undeveloped. Up to this point the choice of treatment seems to be merely as to whether the continuous vertical supports shall be announced, or the successive planes of the floors. The decision as to which of the two methods of expression shall be adopted depends entirely upon the location of the building, and upon the proportion of its height to its width. Isolated buildings of great height may well be treated with long vertical lines; but, in the majority of cases, the building requires a horizontal treatment, as it is

associated with other buildings in the same block, and its assertion of vertical lines is overwhelmed by the length of the base line of the block. Also the vertical lines are ineffective in shadow, as they can have but slight projection, and as they are merely surface indications of interior structure and are not buttresses. Horizontal lines, on the contrary, always produce shadows. In most cases, therefore, the treatment of reinforced concrete buildings by horizontal lines announcing their floors, (the distances of which apart are of much more nearly fixed dimensions than are the intercolumniation of piers or the height of verticals) is better in relative proportion to adjacent buildings, and affords stronger evidence of purpose than does the exaggeration of the verticals.

TREATMENT OF LINTELS.

The apparent weakness of the long lintel has been mentioned. This can be modified in several ways, either by crowning the centre, which is of little value in long spans, and is inconsistent with the concealed structure, or by arching the lower line of the lintel, or by bracketing at the piers. The cornice is capable of any treatment which does not suggest stone corbels or modillions. The next problem is that of the necessary filling treatment of spaces between factors of main structure of the openings between the piers and the successive floors. This is manifestly a screen only, whether of plain surface or of fenestration. It supports nothing. Its structural requirements are merely those of frames to openings and of surfaces between these openings. As its structure is unimportant and can be done in many ways, there is no more reason that it should be announced than that the palm of a man's hand should announce the bones beneath. The anatomical structure of the building is adequately recognized when the piers, and lintels are acknowledged; in fact, it is not necessary even in Architecture Raisonné to even announce them, provided they are not contradicted.

The suggestions for this secondary treatment of curtain walls between main structural factors may either be derived from minor structure or may be surface ornament only. If from minor structure it is probable that it will evolve into a system of slightly recessed vertical panels. As the vertical factors in the structure are usually more in number than the horizontal ones, and as these factors are slender, the stiles of such panelling would be narrow. Vertical panellings, whether of the type of Perpendicular Gothic, or the panels with modelled or mosaic borders of Byzantine work, or the Renaissance panelling of Fra Gioconda, are all suggestive of possible treatment. The frames to the openings can be treated like any frames, either simply or elaborately, as they are simply borders confining spaces. If on the other hand, the surfaces are not to announce the minor structure they may either be plain or have surface ornament, in the form of all over patterns, low relief, mosaic or sgraffito, care being required only that the scale of the pattern or relief shall not be so great that it can not be apparently readily carried by a thin wall. Deep reveals and soffites are necessarily artificial and not expressive of the structure, and the contrasts of light and shade usually obtained by these may be either produced by modelling or by color or both.

The basis of the structure is metal, which is concealed and protected in all important structural parts of the building, but can readily be announced in the openings, by grilles,

or delicate metal fenestration. Excellent opportunity and great latitude in design are possible therefore, in the subdivision of the openings either in cast or wrought metal, such detail being an admirable contrast to the other type of ornament of the concrete. The concentration and elaboration of grilles at the top of openings has numerous prototypes in all styles of architecture. Because metal is capable of long sinuous curves, it is by no means essential that minor detail should adopt such an initial scheme and become thereby too important and out of scale with the other proportions of the building. The main surface of a reenforced concrete building is of concrete, a material which is homogeneous, has no joints and is actually a thin skin to the structure, but sufficiently thick to cover and disguise the joints of the structure. It is inferior to most stone in vivacity of surface texture and to both brick and stone in the scale given by constructive joints. It has, however, been more frequently used as a surface than any other material, and when finished with stucco, as with the Egyptians and Greeks, it presented a surface which admitted of equally the most vigorous and the most delicate polychromy. Its surfaces were those of unblemished parchment, making an admirable background not only for color but for impasto ornament. When two surface coats of contrasting colors were laid, sgraffito or scratched detail was possible, the only objection to this type of work being the action of frost upon it. Concrete surfaces also permit the insertion of fragments of other material, marbles, metal, or glass or tiles embedded in it in patterns. Entire veneer of these, however, which entirely conceal the concrete, seem unsufficiently supported unless they have their own independent system of apparent structure.

Another element of metal structure is that of the occurrence of stable projections, which are greatly in excess of those which can be safely supported by any other materials.

When such occur, as in bays, etc., the supporting factors should be strongly announced and even exaggerated, for we have not yet adjusted our sense of security to masses supported upon thin forms.

THE PLACING OF ORNAMENTAL DETAIL.

Ornament in architecture accents the component parts, either of the structure, or of the composition of the facade.

That which accents the component parts of the structure either accents the joints, or indicates the interstices of structure.

The accenting of joints is usually performed by mouldings, or by concentrated spots, such as rosettes and capitals.

The indication of filling of interstices such as tympana, spandrels, panels, etc., any of which could be removed without jeopardizing the structure, is usually by ornamental patterns.

The ornament which accents lines of composition, is usually on vertical axes, and is of specially designed spots, such as keystones, cartouches, exaggerated corbels, etc. This latter type is used sparingly or is absent in the best architecture of all styles, excepting when it is in the form of pinnacles, canopies, and heraldic scutcheons, in which case it has an individual purpose in addition to that of mere accent of vertical axis.

The position of ornament in reenforced concrete is not different from that of any articulated structure, but there are larger interstices, that is, larger surfaces of non-supporting

wall, therefore it is not inconsistent that these surfaces, if ornamented at all, should be more generally ornamented than in stone buildings. But there is no necessity or object in suggesting clasps, straps, bolt heads, and other small metal details in the covering of the metal. Nor is there any object in making the ornament thin and tenuous, because of that quality in the skeleton. A man with small bones need not have slits for eyes and mouth.

The general effect of reenforced concrete structure is that of lightness, of delicacy. Its mouldings and ornament should correspond in character. The chief problem is to prevent an effect that is trivial, and that lacks stability. The only method by which slender structure and delicate detail can be made vigorous is by contrast of simple surfaces with massed detail. In this case, the simple surfaces are over the structural factors and the curtain walls; and the massed detail is associated with the openings, and possibly with the cornice. Wrought metal grilles and balconies, elaborate fenestration, polychromy and surface modelling (both focussed), all afford opportunities for the embellishment of a system of structure which is devoid of large piers, deep reveals and heavy shadows. All are in accord with such structure and it is unnecessary to search for more sensational factors of expression. A reenforced building is very apt to express itself tolerably well if none of the architectural detail applied to it is in imitation of stone, brick, or wood forms, if its metal ornament is wrought, and its concrete ornament plastic, or mosaic, or painting. It presents but one new problem, that of making a thin thing as attractive as one with mass. As a matter of fact, solidity of mass enters largely into our feeling of permanency and stability, and it is probable that no large skeleton structure can ever compete with one having liberal third dimensions. Its character is that of lightness which has always been associated with impermanency, but that quality accepted, as it needs must be, much can be done to make it attractive, without inventing combinations of forms which are uncalled for and which in themselves have no intrinsic value.

One of the constant criticisms of Roman architecture by instructors in Architectural Design is that the orders were used by the Romans merely as an ornament applied to the face of the construction. Partly engaged columns and pilasters which are not needed to indicate piers are amongst the examples cited of this solecism in design. Steel and Concrete structure can, however, be well expressed in this manner, the engaged column often following literally the support within it, and the entablatures indicating the deep girders. It is of course unnecessary that either the caps or the mouldings of the entablatures follow classical or other precedent, excellent opportunity being afforded for variants suggested by the relative proportions of beams to lintels and of both to the facade. Original capitals, especially, may be suggested by the bracketed forms at the tops of vertical supports and may be of as simple geometric type as are many of the Mohammedan capitals. The sole reason that well-known styles are cited in connection with the possible treatment of steel and concrete forms is as a means of explanation of the character of the forms which may naturally be developed from the structure.

The design and ornamentation of the interiors of Steel and Concrete structures, in which the steel is covered, is not unlike that of any structure of columns, slender piers and beams.

In the cases which at times occur where protection from fire does not demand that steel structure shall be covered, and in which exposed steel is largely in excess of accessory

concrete, the problem of artistic treatment becomes of a different character. Such structures are armory and large hall arched trusses, bridge spans, etc., *i. e.*, either straight or curved trussed beams. These are especially interesting in elevated railway structures and elsewhere where they are so frequently and continuously conspicuous, and where they are in this country so persistently made utilitarian only, with but little attention paid to the possibility of subtle line. This is all the more to be deplored from the fact that metal if scientifically related in its form to strain and stress, takes naturally some of the most delicate and subtle curves possible, but the custom, because material is cheaper than labor, is to erect structures assembled of straight lines only, with the occasional use of curved lower members. This is the principal reason for the apparent crudeness of steel structures. They are articulated structures, built up of component parts, bolted together. The interstices are larger in area than the factors of structure, and the structure has therefore a latticed, cobweb, effect. Its satisfactory appearance depends entirely upon the design of the cobweb.

The lines of the main factors of the trusses can have the spring and curve which are so characteristic of metal under pressure, while the minor factors of struts, rods, braces, etc., may be assembled so that certain combinations repeat and others indicate design and their silhouettes may be studied. For a steel truss structure, inside its main lines is effective by its silhouettes alone. In many cases the mere multiplicity of parts is detrimental to scale; the perpetual crossing and recrossing of lines being more suggestive of wreck than of safety. So much is this the case in parallel bridge trusses that covering the structure or filling the interstices of the two outside trusses is at times advisable to give apparent stability to the span.

ACCESSORY APPLIED ORNAMENT.

Accessory ornament upon steel exposed structure is merely either to accent or develop long continuous lines or to introduce spots to create harmonious scale throughout. Certainly the punctuated accent of bolt heads does neither the one nor the other.

The introduction of color into concrete structures is worthy of careful consideration.

Any general tinting of the concrete is naturally light in tone, but apart from the insertion or incrustation of other colored materials, whether mosaic of glass, marbles, or clay glazed or unglazed products, presents an opportunity for interesting design. The concrete surface, however, being without joints and giving no indication of thickness does not seem capable of carrying large blocks of material embedded in it, and colored designs are best, of assembled small factors. The Cosmati work and the borders of Byzantine panels are suggestive in this respect, as being veneer patterns in satisfactory scale. Concrete, stucco, and plaster covering has received many varieties of successful treatment in the past, the most satisfactory being that in which large surfaces of the concrete were contrasted with brilliant coloristic detail. The main contention of this paper, is that the aesthetic treatment of Steel and Concrete is not one that necessitates strange and bizarre forms or detail, but one that recognizes lack of shadow, and delicacy of proportion of structure to areas.

FIFTH SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1907, TEN A. M.

The President: The first business is the report of the judge and tellers of election.

Mr. David K. Boyd announced the result of the balloting, as follows:

For President.....	Cass Gilbert.....	69 votes.
	W. B. Mundie.....	4 votes.
	Walter Cook.....	1 vote.
For First Vice-President.....	John M. Donaldson.....	73 votes.
	Alfred Stone.....	2 votes.
For Second Vice-President	William A. Boring.....	77 votes.
	A. F. Rosenheim.....	1 vote.
For Secretary and Treasurer.....	Glenn Brown.....	78 votes.
For Directors for Three Years.....	Frank Miles Day.....	77 votes.
	R. Clipston Sturgis.....	76 votes.
	George Cary.....	76 votes.
	Albert Pissis.....	2 votes.
	Frank M. Howe.....	2 votes.
	S. A. Treat.....	1 vote.
For Auditor	James G. Hill	78 votes

Sixty-nine ballots were cast for the following Fellows:

Howard Van Doren Shaw,	Albert Kelsey,
Herbert D. Hale,	C. L. W. Eiditz,
Benjamin S. Hubbell,	H. Van B. Magonigle,
Claude Fayette Bragdon.	

The President declared the Fellows and officers elected.

Mr. Glenn Brown then read

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence has received letters from M. Daumet and M. Poupinel in relation to the International Congress of Architects which is to be held in Vienna, May 18th to 24th, 1908, and we would urge upon the Convention that they join in as one of the subscribing members of this Congress as they have done in previous Congresses. We also had certain correspondence with foreign societies in reference to

fees, reports of which have been placed among other material of the Institute relating to this matter. The following members of the Institute have been elected to membership in foreign societies : Messrs. Frank Miles Day, Cass Gilbert and George B. Post, as Honorary Corresponding Members in the Royal Institute of British Architects; and Messrs. George O. Totten, Jr., and Frank Miles Day as Corresponding Members in the Imperial Society of Architects of Russia.

The report was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Eames offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be, and it is hereby directed to pursue, by the appointment of a Committee or otherwise, such a course as will tend to promote a better understanding on the part of the public of the nature and scope of an architect's services and of the aims of the Institute and of the profession in general.

The President: The report of the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees is now in order.

Mr. Bacon: In the absence of the chairman of this Committee, Mr. E. B. Green, I present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the recommendations of the House and Library Committee as to the repairs and furnishings of the Octagon, be referred to the Board of Directors for action.

Resolved, That letters expressing the appreciation of the Institute be sent by the Secretary to the donors mentioned in the report for the gifts to the Octagon.

Resolved, That the Institute recommends that steps be taken to secure a collection of oil portraits of its past Presidents, to be hung in the Octagon.

These resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Carrère: While we appreciate the efforts Mr. Brown has presented in the charming sketches for the enlargement and completion of the Octagon, it would be appropriate and desirable to enlist the interest of Mr. Charles F. McKim in whatever designs are made for the completion of that building, and I therefore move that it is the sense of this meeting that Mr. McKim be invited to collaborate with Mr. Brown in that work.

Mr. Eames: I second the motion.

Mr. Glenn Brown: I feel that it should not be a question of collaboration, but that Mr. McKim should have charge of the work. This little sketch I made was simply to let the members see how large the ground was and that there were possibilities; not with any idea that that sketch should be used, or that I should be called in to collaborate.

Mr. Carrère: Then I will move that it is the sense of this meeting that Mr. McKim be selected to undertake this work for us. (Applause.)

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Bacon: This Committee feels that too much praise can not be accorded to the Committee on Education for its very able and thoughtful report. Therefore we present the following resolutions:

First, That the American Institute of Architects indorses, in principle, the opinion advanced by the Committee on Education, that instruction in advanced design can best be taught, or at least be most efficiently supplemented, by practicing architects, and the Institute commends to the consideration of the schools the question as to how far such instruction may be made part of their regular curriculums.

Second, That the American Institute of Architects approves the general idea of interscholastic competition as outlined by the Committee on Education, and appropriates a sum, not to exceed \$150, to be expended by the Committee, at its discretion, for medals or prizes to be awarded by the Joint Committees to successful contestants in such competitions, should they be held during the current year.

Third, That the American Institute of Architects sincerely appreciates and heartily endorses the steps that have been and are being taken by the schools of Architecture in the United States toward extending the period of education and broadening the scope of such education.

Fourth, Resolved, That the present Committee on Education be continued for the ensuing year, and

Fifth, Resolved, That the Committee's Report on Education be printed separately, in pamphlet form, for distribution.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Bacon: This Committee reports that in view of the fact that it has been found impossible, previous to this Convention, to lay before and obtain the criticisms of the various Chapter Committees on the report of the Committee on Contracts and Specifications; and furthermore, in view of the impracticability of discussing and acting intelligently upon such a lengthy and detailed document as will constitute that report; and furthermore, in order to expedite the publication of the results of the combined work of the Committee on Contracts and Specifications and the various Chapter Committees now about to act on the preliminary report, therefore,

Be it Resolved, First, That the present Committee on Contracts and Specifications be continued for the ensuing year.

Second, That the Board of Directors is hereby empowered to receive, on behalf of the Institute, the final report to be made by the Committee on Contracts and Specifications,

after that Committee has received the recommendations and criticisms of the various Chapter Committees now appointed for such purpose; and

Third, That the Board of Directors be also empowered to authorize the promulgation of this report and its accompanying documents, when and if found satisfactory to the Board of Directors, as having the approval of the American Institute of Architects and as being recommended as a standard of practice to the members of the profession at large.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Bacon: As the interest in the report of the Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences is not confined to the members of the Institute, this Committee offers the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, by the Institute, that the report of the Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences be printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Eames: The Committee on the Report of the Board of Directors, presents the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that such part of the standing order relative to the nomination of officers as makes it the duty of the President to appoint the nominating committee, be rescinded.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that there be and that there is hereby constituted a Nominating Committee which shall duly organize, elect its officers and prepare one or more ballots for the election of officers of the Institute, to be submitted for consideration at the next Annual Convention to be held in the year 1908; that this Nominating Committee be constituted of the Vice-Presidents of each Chapter of the Institute.

A Delegate: Should not these members of the Nominating Committee be the Presidents instead of the Vice-Presidents of their respective Chapters, as in this way they would all be Fellows of the Institute?

Mr. Eames: The resolution first drawn by your Committee named the President of each Chapter, but one of the Committee suggested that the Vice-President be substituted, as he would have more leisure and there might be much work involved in the performance of the duties of the Committee; but whether it be the President or the Vice-President, the essential feature of the resolution is to procure the nomination of officers in a way that will reflect the sentiments of the whole Institute.

It may be said that such a Committee would be cumbersome and difficult to manage; that some of its members will not respond promptly or actively;

but if any Chapter should fail to register its desire, it will be its own fault. Another advantage would be that it would avoid contention and loss of time. The suggestion contained in the resolution of your Committee is somewhat at variance with our previous practice, and may be open to criticism; but it is submitted in good faith and after mature deliberation, and is so drawn that every member in attendance, whether he be a delegate or not, may vote upon it.

Mr. Baldwin: Is it not part of our standing order that nominations shall be sent to members in advance of the Convention?

Mr. Fernand Parmentier: Under our by-laws a Chapter may have a Vice-President who is not a Fellow or member of the Institute.

Mr. Carroll: A Vice-President of a Chapter in order to act under Mr. Eames's resolution must be a member of the Institute.

Mr. Wilfred W. Beach: I am very much in sympathy with the resolution. The Chapter could elect its member of the Nominating Committee, or the resolution could read: "The Chapter or some one empowered by the President of the Chapter to act for it."

Mr. Clarence A. Martin: This resolution might go into effect at some future time. It might dignify the office of Vice-President in the Chapter, but it seems to me it is not feasible at present.

Mr. Eames: The principle of direct representation of the Chapters is what the Committee submits to the Convention, and it is not essential that it be placed in final shape now.

Mr. Carrère: It seems to me we might have a ruling by the President.

The President: If a Chapter should attempt to elect one who is not a member of the Institute, its action would be void.

Mr. Lionel Deane: I would suggest, that as the Secretary of a Chapter is usually the most active individual, why not substitute him for the President or Vice-President?

Mr. Cram: I suggest that the Institute approve, in principle, the resolution offered by the Chairman of the Committee; and since it is impossible, or very difficult, to work the thing out in detail on the floor, I move:

That the matter be referred to the Board of Directors to organize and put in practice for the current year, binding the Board of Directors to the principle of Chapter representation on the Nominating Committee.

The President: You have heard Mr. Cram's motion. Is this acceptable to the Committee?

Mr. Eames: I think that would be a proper disposition to make of the resolution of your Committee.

The President: The question is upon Mr. Cram's motion.

Mr. Charles W. Hopkinson: A little more democracy in the election of our officers is a very good idea. The feeling has come up every year that there ought to be some automatic way by which we can elect our officers. So I am opposed to Mr. Cram's resolution.

Mr. Drach: I move, as an amendment:

That each Chapter designate one of the delegates to the Convention to act on the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Beach: Is it not true that this work will all be disposed of before the Convention, and that it is not necessary for the Nominating Committee to attend Conventions?

The President: Mr. Beach's point is well taken.

Mr. Stone: The Board of Directors will meet within thirty days after the first of January, and at that time they can formulate a scheme and send it out to the Chapters.

Mr. Drach's amendment was lost.

Mr. Cram's motion was adopted.

Mr. Eames: The Committee on the Report of the Board of Directors offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Relation of the Institute to Junior Architectural Societies be continued as a Committee acting under the direction of the Board, and that a serious study be made with a view to bringing about closer relations.

Mr. Louis C. Newhall: One of the hopes of this Committee is that there may be established a harmony of purpose between the architectural associations throughout the country, so that there may be a graduated membership. For instance, if the Junior Society had two sets of members, Students and Regulars, there might in time come a progression from the ranks of the Student membership into the ranks of the Regular membership of the Junior Society, then into the Institute as Junior Members and finally as Associates. If the Institute will approve this plan, before a year is over we will have visible results.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Eames: The Committee on the Report of the Board of Directors offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention authorizes the Board to return to its former practice, of requesting annually from each Chapter a contribution of ten dollars per delegate towards the expenses of the Convention.

Mr. Marshall: May I ask whether this implies a return to the old scale of dues?

Mr. Eames: No, sir. Two years ago the Board recommended that the dues be raised to ten dollars for Associates and to twenty for Fellows, and stated that if this were done the annual contributions from Chapters would no longer be required. The Convention, however, placed the dues at \$7.50 and \$15.00, respectively, ordered the contributions from Chapters discontinued, and thus placed the Board in a position of chronic financial embarrassment. Your Committee considered the advisability of suggesting \$5 per delegate instead of \$10, but following the suggestion contained in the report of the Board of Directors, decided to recommend \$10. We found, by figuring the number of delegates entitled to representation in the Convention, that \$10 per delegate would mean an expense to each member of the Institute of about \$1 per annum, whereas, if the annual dues were raised to ten and twenty dollars, it would mean \$2.50 or \$5.00 per member, and might create dissatisfaction.

Mr. Cram (requested to speak for the Finance Committee, said): As the Institute knows, it has for years been a very difficult matter to make both ends meet; in fact, I fail to remember any year when they have met. In analyzing the income and expenses of the Institute, it has been found that only by radical action could the expenses be brought down to the income, and to do this we would have to cut down the largest item in the budget, the expense of Committees. Our Committee is quite sure that the Institute realizes the importance of Committee work, and how important it is that it should not be restricted by cutting down their appropriations.

This year we have had to refuse any appropriation to certain important Committees, and have made a quite inadequate allowance to others. The Institute has broadened its activity; it has increased in numbers and dignity in the last few years, but our dues are based on conditions that existed in the past and not now. The public is beginning to understand what the Institute stands for, and if we are to live up to that standard we must have an adequate income, and we must permit the Committees and the other activities of the Institute to go on unhampered. The Committee on Finance, therefore, favors the resolution.

Mr. George W. Rapp: The Institute is very much interested in having more members in some locations, enough to form a Chapter. If there are only five members to a Chapter and each Chapter is entitled to two delegates, these small Chapters will, if this resolution goes through, have a hard time to exist, and it may result in breaking up some of these small Chapters because the few men who form them will be assessed \$20 a year more. Don't you think that it is a dangerous thing to do?

Mr. Eames: If my memory serves me, these payments from Chapters are optional.

Mr. Rapp: Have not large Chapters when it was optional refused to pay their contribution? It ought to be compulsory or not at all.

Secretary Brown: All of the large Chapters have paid \$10 for each delegate, and nearly all of the small Chapters. This year I have had numerous letters from Chapters asking why I had not sent to them for contributions for this Convention (applause), and I was obliged to write and tell them that we needed the money, but I was directed not to ask them for it.

Mr. Albert E. Skeel: Mr. Chairman, I came here prepared to pay \$30 for my Chapter.

Mr. Myron Hunt: I understand that the resolution as it stands pertains to voluntary donations, but it ought to be made mandatory. Some of the Chapters that do not contribute will some day be ashamed of themselves. If we are going to stand together as Chapters, and be helped by the general organization, the payment ought to be mandatory.

Mr. Baldwin: During the past few years Committee work has been of tremendous value. Those on the Committees have devoted an immense amount of time to detail work which can only thus be done. It therefore seems proper to ask the members of the Institute who are not giving personal attention to the work to at least bear the expense necessary to carry on the work for their benefit. I hope the motion will prevail.

Mr. Rapp: The resolution says this assessment shall be made. The word "shall" indicates that it is compulsory.

Mr. Myron Hunt: I suggest that this assessment of \$10 be made not voluntary, but mandatory.

Mr. Eames: That is not possible. The subject was thoroughly looked into at the time that the system was first adopted, and we were legally advised that we could not assess the Chapters; therefore, it was made a voluntary contribution.

Mr. Carrel: It hardly seems to me, or to the members of our Chapter, that this should be a voluntary contribution. That a body of this sort should exist on voluntary contributions is not in accordance with our idea of American practices.

Mr. Carrère: We can overcome this difficulty by passing Mr. Eames's resolution, after which I shall move that it is the sense of this Convention that each Chapter should consider that the assessment is obligatory.

Mr. Hunt: I withdraw my motion.

Mr. Rapp: The word "shall" should be eliminated from the resolution, as the Institute has no power to assess the Chapters.

Mr. Eames's resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Carrère: I now move that it is the sense of this Convention that that contribution be considered obligatory on each Chapter.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Eames: The Committee on the report of the Board of Directors presents the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Convention that the Executive Committee be directed to prepare a positive expression for the Institute favorable to the proposed location of the Grant Monument as another step toward the continuing of the plan of the Park Commissioners for the Improvement of Washington.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Eames: The Committee on the report of the Board of Directors recommends that the resolution contained in the Board's report relative to the claim of Smithmeyer and Pelz be adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

The President: We will now hear the report of the Committee on the Reports of Special Committees, H to M which in the absence of the chairman, Mr. A. B. Pond, will be presented by Mr. Atterbury.

Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury: Reporting for Mr. Pond's Committee, I beg to say that we have spent nearly twenty-four hours in the consideration of the admirable discussion of the subject of the Revision of the Schedule of Charges submitted by the Special Committee of which Mr. Seeler is Chairman, including both the majority and the minority report.

The Revised Schedule recommended by the majority of that Committee, which practically doubles the minimum commission on domestic work, and leaves the commission on other work at the old rate of five per cent., seems

to your Committee to operate unevenly and unfairly, in that it makes it increasingly difficult for the small, but none the less honorable, practitioner to obtain the schedule rates on his work. Some of the Committee feel very strongly that if the rate of commission on work which, on the average, would perhaps run somewhere between \$20,000 and \$40,000—or even lower than that—is to be nearly doubled, it would be only fair to ask the bigger, the more successful, and perhaps the better equipped men to make a corresponding increase in their charges for larger work.

Therefore your Committee has thought it wise to re-adjust the increase on what it considers to be a more equitable basis. The point was raised in this connection, moreover, that any increase in the rate applying to what we might call minor practice, would aggravate a situation to which we ought not to shut our eyes, as existing to-day. This is the fact, that it is very difficult in many localities for the most honorably minded and efficient architects to obtain even five per cent. commission on small work, and that they are, as our present schedule reads, under the necessity of doing what may seem to them, and, I understand, does seem to many others, an unprofessional thing in accepting work under a rate printed as the avowed schedule of the Institute of Architects.

For this reason, while seeking to avoid this aggravation of the burdens of the small practitioner—and by saying that I do not mean the poor practitioner—your Committee has tried to do something more than simply equalize the increase in charges, as above explained. After careful consideration, your Committee has thought wise to suggest that the time has come when the American Institute of Architects should take a radical step and state frankly and honestly that it is a professional body, that it has none of the restrictive principles of a trades-union, and that therefore it does not promulgate a hard and fast schedule of charges which shall be binding on all its members. (Applause.)

In regard to the rate of increase, we feel, moreover, that Mr. Seeler's Committee has recommended a rise too great to be made at one step, believing, as we do, that the rate of compensation which we architects will obtain is not to be determined by what is printed upon our schedule, but, first, by the value of the services which our members are able to render; and, second, by the public appreciation of their value. In other words, that we can not at once put our schedule of compensation on a very much higher basis, and that we

must go a little slowly, until such time as the people are ready to ask for the kind of service that we believe our profession should and can render.

Therefore we have not made the increase as radical as the Committee recommended. In order, furthermore, to simplify the schedule, and in view of the fact that your Committee believes that, with the proposed preamble, the individual practitioner is left free to vary his charges in accordance with the conditions, it is unnecessary to differentiate into very many sections the classes of work to be covered by our schedule.

Our Committee, therefore, moves that the revision of the Schedule of Charges as proposed by Mr. Seeler's Committee, be amended as follows:

First. Substitute for the first three paragraphs of the printed revision the following:

A.—The American Institute of Architects as a professional body, recognizing that the value of an architect's services varies with his experience, ability, and the locality and character of the work upon which he is employed, does not establish a rate of compensation binding upon its members, but it is the deliberate judgment of the Institute that for full professional services, adequately rendered, an architect should receive as reasonable remuneration therefor at least the compensation mentioned in the following Schedule of Charges, and that any variation from the schedule corresponding to a difference in quality and amount of the services rendered, may properly be left to individual members or Chapters of the Institute.

B.—The architect's professional services consist of the necessary preliminary conference and studies, working drawings, specifications, large scale and full size detail drawings, and in the general direction and supervision of the work, for which, except as hereinbefore mentioned, the minimum charge, based upon the total cost of the work to the owner, is as follows:

<i>C.</i> —On the first \$10,000 of cost, or any part thereof.....	Ten per cent.
On the second \$10,000 of cost, or any part thereof.....	Seven per cent.
On the next \$30,000 of cost, or any part thereof.....	Six per cent.
On any balance of cost.....	Five per cent.

Where an operation is conducted under more than one contract, the above schedule is to be applied to each contract as a separate transaction.

D.—For landscape architecture and for furniture, monuments, decorative and cabinet work, the minimum charge is ten per cent. In many instances this is not remunerative, and it is usual and proper to charge a special fee in excess thereof.

Second.—Substitute the word "studies" for "sketches" in the third paragraph on second page, so as to make it correspond in wording with paragraph "B" of the present revision.

Third.—Insert the word "general" in next to last paragraph of second page, so as to read as follows: "as he finds necessary to ascertain whether it is being executed in conformity with his drawings and specifications or directions."

In explanation of these changes I would say:

First.—The insertion of the word “general” in the third paragraph is intended so to qualify the word “superintendence” that it shall not be construed as a guarantee, and thus to relieve the architect from what now appears to be the position of an insurance company.

Second.—The objection to our first clause has been made that it lets down the bars, and that it might lead to very unprofessional practice. Our answer to that is that the Schedule of Charges is not the place to control professional relations as between the members of the Institute, and that such relations are not determined primarily in dollars and cents.

Third.—The clause at the bottom of paragraph three in this revision was written to answer a rather wide-spread demand that there be some provision made for additional compensation for letting and manipulating work under separate contracts, without the employment of the so-called general contractor.

Finally.—The Special Committee, that submitted to you the printed revision, has accepted the report and proposed changes which I have read to you, and on account of the Convention Committee I wish to offer a resolution to the effect that the Convention Committee’s report, as read, be referred back to the Special Committee on Schedule of Charges, with instructions that it be edited by them and printed, as representing the voice of this Convention. (Applause.)

Mr. Seeler: My Committee feels very much gratified not only that the result of its labors has been received with so much consideration, but that the Convention Committee has deemed it wise to go into it in so much detail. We are glad to see that some ideas, which we did not feel competent to recommend, believing them in advance of the time, have been accepted and presented to you in a form which meets entirely with our acceptance. The criticisms which the Committee has made are most reasonable, and I believe I speak with full authority from the other members in saying that we endorse in all respects the essential ideas of Mr. Atterbury’s Committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Bergh: Under section 6, where it states “For the first \$10,000,” and so on, are we to understand that on an operation of \$100,000 or more, the first terms prevail, or is the charge five per cent.? In other words, it would make a difference of \$1,000 on the commission, and it would seem to me too small in a large operation to charge the client ten per cent. for the first \$10,000.

Mr. Seeler: The proposed preamble to the schedule makes that clear.

An operation of, say, \$500,000 is of such importance that I personally could not say to my client that on the first \$10,000 of such an operation my charge would be ten per cent. I do not feel that I am bound to do so by this schedule, and I surely would not do it.

A recess was here taken until 2 P. M.

SIXTH SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1907. Two P. M.

The Sixth Session of the Convention was called to order at two o'clock by President Day.

The President: The discussion of the proposed amendments to the Schedule of Charges will be continued.

The President: We will now hear from Mr. Seeler.

Mr. Seeler: It has been called to my attention that the paragraph relating to material already upon the ground, etc., has worked a very material hardship to one of our members, by reason of its separation from the early paragraph of the schedule, which states the actual percentages. It seems as though the question of charges terminated at that point; that one was not obliged to look toward the end of our statement to learn that material used in the construction of a building already upon the ground would be charged for. This is the outcome of an opinion, not necessarily an opinion substantiated by the court, but an especial opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, whereby one of our members was mulcted out of a just \$10,000.

Mr. L. De Coppet Bergh: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the preamble should be a separate resolution, and not be printed with the schedule.

Mr. Donn Barber: As I understand it, the schedule simply covers the minimum charges, and each architect makes his own schedule, a personal schedule.

The President: Yes; and it may be higher or lower.

Mr. Barber: Therefore, I think it should be unnecessary to separate this thing.

Mr. Ramsey: I do not think enough has been said about the sixth paragraph to bring it clearly before the Convention. I will read the paragraph:

"If any material or work used in the construction of a building be already upon the ground or come into the owner's possession without expense to him, its value shall be added to the sum actually expended upon the building before the architect's commission is computed."

I suggest that that clause should be taken from its present place and be connected with the first portion of the schedule, because it really relates to charges. The words "without expense," are a serious objection to that clause. The meaning of this clause is that if certain portions of the work come into the possession of the owner, without due or reasonable expense, the architect should not be deprived of a compensation upon its actual value, as this does not lessen the service rendered by the architect. I therefore move to amend by inserting the word "value" in the first clause, where it reads, "minimum charge of five per cent. upon the total cost." Now, mind you, you have got to take the word "cost" in connection with the words "without cost." You see, there is a connection between those two words. In the first clause it says: "The minimum charge of five per cent. upon the total cost." Now, in the sixth clause it says: "If it comes into the possession of the owner without expense to him." That is, without cost to him. Expense is cost. The cost to him may be very little, and yet it is a cost. That is why I have called attention to these things.

Mr. Carrère: I move that the clause read: "If any material or work used in the construction of a building be already upon the ground or come into the owner's possession at less than its value, its full value is to be added to the sum actually expended."

Mr. Carrel: I think Mr. Carrère means market value.

Mr. Stone: Why not leave out the words "without expense to him?"

Mr. Carrère: I will accept that amendment, and withdraw my own amendment.

The President: The question is then, shall paragraph six, on the second page, be revised in the words of Mr. Stone.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Noland: As the minority member who stood for the lower charges, I approve of the opening clause. There is one point in which I think the schedule could be improved. It should be made clear to the public that architects have found that there is a great deal more work required to produce a residence than the general run of buildings of the same cost. Therefore I propose that a clause be inserted after C, as follows:

"As residential work usually requires a greater amount of service on the part of the architect than other work of equal cost, it is usual and proper to charge a correspondingly higher rate for it."

Mr. Seeler: In certain districts it is quite likely that the increased rate proposed can not be obtained. Therefore that statement, it seems to me, might be omitted.

Mr. Baldwin: Are there not other classes of work which might also come under Mr. Noland's amendment?

Mr. Benj. S. Hubbell: The Committee considered that in detail, and it was the Committee's opinion, unanimously, that the more simple the way in which we could send out this schedule, the better. A man need not charge ten per cent. on a \$10,000 residence unless he wishes to do it. We felt that in getting this report we had improved upon the original Committee's report, in that we did not differentiate between the classes of work. We do not even differentiate now on alterations. The alterations go into this schedule. Each individual can make his own schedule. This Committee had before it the schedules of a great number of architects, and found that it was customary among the better practitioners to charge seven and one-half per cent. to ten per cent. upon residential work, even though the schedule of the Institute says five.

Mr. Carrère: I must confess my negligence in not noticing in the report of Mr. Atterbury's committee that alterations had been omitted, and judging from my own experience, and in view of the fact that in many localities alterations are recognized at the fixed rate of ten per cent., I think it is unfortunate that alterations were not included.

Mr. Elzner: The schedule should be kept as short as possible. It is confusing to present a long schedule to a client. It is better to leave to each what to charge, even for residential work.

Mr. Noland: As that is my own motion, I would like to add the words "alterations" and "additions."

Mr. Carrère: I am opposed to Mr. Noland's proposed addition. In New York, after many years, the city has officially promulgated the rates under which architects are to be employed, and the rates for alterations are ten per cent. If we are to say anything about alterations, it should be ten per cent., or more.

Mr. Stone: It seems to me that it is much better to take the matter of dwellings separately, and let the alterations come in afterwards.

Mr. Noland: I will accept that amendment.

Mr. Noland's motion as originally put, referring to residential work only, was carried; aye, 36; no, 14. [This resolution is hereafter described as C prime.]

Mr. Carrère: I would suggest that in paragraph *D*, "alterations and additions to existing buildings," be added after "cabinet work."

Mr. Seeler: I second that motion.

Mr. Hubbell: The Committee considered that portion of the report as carefully as the other, and we got as much data as we could upon the subject. Mr. Carrère represents a certain contingent in the profession which does a certain class of work. His work is of a higher grade, in cost at least. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carrère: I rise to a point of order. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hubbell: In Cleveland, and in many other cities, it is absurd to make ten per cent. mandatory for alterations. We have always felt, in presenting the schedule to clients, that either the schedule was too high or our client was looking for a rate that was too low.

Mr. Marshall: I was a member of the Committee of the New York Chapter which labored some six months and spent some \$3500 of our hard earned fees in obtaining, for the benefit of the whole United States, a contract with the Government of New York, a form of contract which will certainly be a basis for formal contracts in other cities. Part of the contract states what the fees are to be, and that they are on alterations at the rate of ten per cent. We had the greatest possible difficulty in obtaining the consent of the city to that charge. They insisted that the rate be five per cent. We, who have been through this work, urge that there shall be nothing in the schedule which shall break up that work, and by leaving this out of the schedule you will do a good deal to weaken the force of our argument. So I trust that Mr. Carrère's motion will prevail.

Mr. Carrère: I feel that Mr. Hubbell's argument is exceedingly reasonable, and I agree with him; but inasmuch as the schedule does mention a certain class of works for which a ten per cent. fee is proper, and that much having been left in the schedule, I think this further item of alterations should be added to those which are left in. If the whole of them were left out, it would be different.

Mr. Hubbell: Suppose you were to make an alteration to this building, an addition to it, and it should cost \$1,000,000, would it be fair to charge ten per cent. upon it?

Mr. Carrère: No; because in such a case as that, common sense would dictate the course to pursue. Our practice is to charge the usual commission on the new work, and the extra fee on alterations only.

Mr. Hubbell: If that is the custom in New York, it is not so with us.

Mr. Carrère: In the State of New York there are many decisions on record where that view prevails. For the part that is altered the charge is ten per cent., and on new work the usual commission.

Mr. Skeel: I would move to amend by leaving out the word "additions."

Mr. Skeel's amendment was adopted, and Mr. Carrère's amendment, as thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. Seeler: Where an operation is conducted under more than one contract the "above schedule is to be applied to each contract as a separate transaction." The objection has been raised that for a house of the value of \$10,000, which was sublet in all its departments, the ten per cent. rate would apply to each individual part. Take a house of the value of \$9,000, sublet in that fashion, the return would be \$900. If it had been let to a general contractor, the general contractor would have added ten per cent. I think it only applies to operations of a small character, but at the same time I believe the paragraph could be revised to read: "Where an operation is conducted under more than one contract a special fee is charged in addition to the above schedule."

Mr. Carrère: Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is very much force to the objection that has been raised. It only applies to small work where the separate contract is hardly ever advisable, and after all, the conduct of that part of the contract and the management of it and the manner in which it could be contracted for, is entirely under the control of the architect.

Mr. Ramsey: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that that clause ought to be carried at all, because I think that ought to be left to the architect and the owner of the building. It seems to me that it makes but very little difference whether the project is a small one or a large one. There is comparatively little difference in the actual service that the architect renders to his client, whether the work is carried forward upon individual contracts, or whether it is carried forward in one contract. Of course I recognize that in some cases there is a small difference in the actual amount of service that the architect may be required to render, but the difference in actual service is so small that I hardly think it ought to be recognized or mentioned at all in a schedule

of minimum charges. That is a matter that I think ought to be left entirely between the architect and his client.

Mr. Seeler: Mr. President, I am willing to withdraw the proposed change.

The President: Mr. Seeler withdraws the change; therefore there is nothing before the Convention.

Mr. Robert D. Kohn: I would suggest that, in the second paragraph, between the words "mechanical and electrical," we insert the word "structural." In some cases the work is of such a complicated nature that specialists are called in. I would therefore make a motion that the word "structural" be added between the words "mechanical and electrical."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Baldwin: Mr. President, I think Mr. Carrère is misinformed as to the conditions which prevail in some parts of the country as to letting a number of contracts and I therefore move that the clause that Mr. Seeler has so clearly stated, be inserted in his words.

Mr. Seeler: I will read what I have: "a special fee is charged in addition to the above schedule."

Mr. Marshall: An objection I have personally to this is that it is almost exactly as in the present schedule, and that has never been found to work. It has been in the schedule, I am sure, in the past; and in all events it is in the schedule of a large number of architects and it does not work, for the simple reason that it calls the client's attention to the importance of this matter, which, under some circumstances, is very unfortunate indeed.

Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, Second-Vice President, then took the chair.

Mr. Frank Miles Day: (Speaking from the floor.) A great deal of the work of my firm is done by this separate system, which works extremely well. We have no difficulty whatever in obtaining a payment of ten per cent. under such circumstances, and we have never done work of that character for a less payment. The amount of work involved is not, as Mr. Ramsey said, only slightly greater than when the work is done by one contractor, but if done properly it is much greater. It must be done thoroughly. (Applause.) When we do it thoroughly we fully earn the extra five per cent. Therefore I am opposed to the paragraph presented by the Committee. It works inequitably, both at the top and at the bottom. In the case of small work it is entirely absurd. In the case of large work it is almost equally so. The wording proposed by Mr. Baldwin is very much better than that of the Committee.

Mr. Baldwin: In our community it is largely the practice to let work in individual contracts, and where Mr. Day is fortunate enough to get ten per cent., we receive for similar work only five per cent.

Vice President Sturgis: The question is on the amendment of Mr. Baldwin: "Where an operation is conducted under more than one contract a special fee is charged in addition to the above schedule."

The amendment was adopted.

President Day then resumed the chair.

Mr. Rosenheim: I propose a slight addition to paragraph *D*. It reads: "The architect's professional services consist of the necessary preliminary conferences, studies, working drawings, specifications," etc. I think if the words "in the preparation of" were added after the word "and," so that it would read: "The architect's professional services consist of the necessary preliminary conferences *and* in the preparation of studies, working drawings, specifications," etc., it would be much better.

The President: No doubt the Committee will be glad to accept your suggestion.

The motion is that the report of the Committee be amended by striking out paragraphs one, two, and three on the right-hand column of page one, and substituting the typewritten matter *A*, *B*, *C*, *C* prime, and *D*, as amended.

The motion was adopted.

The President: The previous resolution carries with it the note as amended when an operation is conducted under more than one contract a special fee is charged in addition to the above schedule.

On motion, the word "studies" was substituted for "sketches" in the report of Mr. Seeler's Committee, and the word "general" was inserted before the word "conformity," in the paragraph next to the last.

Mr. John G. Link: I move that paragraph *A* be printed on a separate slip.

Mr. McClure: Why should we have any hesitation in letting the client have the whole thing?

Mr. Carrère: It states that we may charge less, and I may not be very keen about letting the client know it; and it also states that we may charge more. Therefore I move that it be included in the schedule.

The motion was defeated.

Mr. Frank M. Howe: In paragraph five, page two, may not the actual cost to the owner be something less than the market cost?

Mr. Marshall: Leave out "actual cost."

Mr. Carrère: I agree with Mr. Marshall to leave out "actual cost." I move to leave in the words "cost to the owner," but leave the word "actual," out.

Mr. Carrère's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hopkinson: I think the work of the Committee has been well done, but I am not satisfied. We are not trying so much to get ten per cent. on the first \$10,000 as we are trying to raise the rates from ocean to ocean. It has taken so many years to get every State and every court to recognize that five per cent. is proper, that the association should try to raise the basic rate from five to six per cent. I therefore move that this matter be remanded to a Committee to report at the next Convention whether it would be better to make a basic rate of six per cent., instead of five, and leave other matters to be determined after that.

Mr. Hopkinson's motion was lost.

The President: The question is upon the adoption of the amendments to the Schedule of Charges reported by Mr. Seeler's Committee, as amended by the Convention.

A standing vote was taken. Aye, 69; no, none.

Mr. Stone: I move that the work of to-day, in respect to the Schedule of Charges, be edited by the Committee and printed.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Carrère: Mr. President, I do not want to prolong the meeting, but having attended every meeting during the last fifteen years, and having heard this question discussed, it is evident that we have arrived at some satisfactory solution, and it seems to me that especial thanks should be given to Mr. Atterbury's Committee for the very efficient work that was done, and I make that resolution feelingly, because I was a member of the Committee by whom the schedule was revised.

Mr. Thomas M. Kellogg: I would like to amend that motion by including the permanent Committee, which has also done very satisfactory work.

The motion as amended was unanimously carried.

Mr. Hubbell reported for the Committee on the Reports of Special Committees H to M, in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. A. B. Pond.

Mr. Hubbell: Your Committee finds the Report of the Committee on the Metric System to be very interesting, instructive and complete, and recommends that it be received and filed, and the Committee be honorably discharged.

It was so voted.

Mr. Hubbell: Your Committee returns herewith the Report of the Committee on the Relation of Architects to the Contract System, with the recommendation that the report be received and filed and the Committee continued.

It was so voted.

Mr. Hubbell: Your Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Special Committee on Building Laws that an invitation be extended for the bringing together of a Joint Committee on Building Laws. But we recommend:

First, That collaboration be not confined to the three bodies mentioned in the report, but that an invitation to participate in the conference be extended to any code commissions or other bodies that may be engaged in similar work.

Second, That in view of the magnitude and the complexity of the work the attention of the Joint Committee be directed at the outset to

(a) A consideration of the principles that should underlie and determine the construction and scope of building codes in the U. S. A.

(b) The standardization of the coefficients for determining the strength of the several structural materials in use in the U. S. A.

Third, That the Committee from the A. I. A. report the result of the joint work at the next Annual Convention.

Mr. Stone: It would be a mistake to increase the number of societies, as I understand is contemplated by the Committee. We should appoint a Committee to confer with one from the Master Builders' Association and one from the Board of Fire Underwriters. I believe, also, that the results obtained would be published by the Underwriters' Association and that the expense would not necessarily be very great. With the authority of three such bodies I believe that we could get a short, not a minute, building code, but one of great value. It would be wise to adopt the resolution presented by the Committee rather than add all these bodies to it.

Mr. Cook: It is a matter of extreme difficulty and of extremely doubtful

success as to whether a general building code for the United States, with its differences of conditions, customs and climates, can be made serviceable. I have had some experience with building codes, and I know what a slough of despond they are. Inasmuch as our finances are not in a flourishing condition, we should not go to the expense of putting forth any project without a fair assurance of success.

Mr. Edward Stotz: As the mover of the resolution whereby this Committee was appointed, I would say that merely a general standardization was intended, with the view of helping the Chapters in communities where the building laws are totally inadequate. The work of this Committee is widespread and of great advantage to the profession. The motive was to assist communities suffering from inadequate codes.

Mr. Stone: I think it would result in the modification of the building code of the Underwriters' Association. That code is too drastic in some respects, wholly on the side of the insurance companies, demanding requirements that are unnecessary, and I think it is a misfortune that it should have been so widely circulated. I believe the appointment of this Committee would result in a reasonable modification of that code. The insurance people want to be reasonable and fair, but they are looking at it from their point of view alone.

Mr. Ramsey: I have had some experience with insurance people. The underwriters are endeavoring to establish a code from a fire resistance standpoint. The trouble with them is that they go too far and ask for unnecessary conditions; but whenever I have come in contact with them I have found them reasonable. And I am satisfied that a short code could be produced which would be useful all over the country.

Mr. Hubbell: Chicago is trying to get a building commission, Detroit and Cleveland are trying to form building laws. Your Special Committee thought it might be advisable to have the Institute Committee confer with those bodies.

Mr. Hubbell then read the paragraph recommending the formation of a Joint Committee, which being put to a vote, was lost.

Mr. Hubbell then read the remainder of the report, which was adopted.

Mr. Hubbell: With these recommendations, we move that the report be adopted and the Committee report next year.

The motion was adopted.

The President: The question now is on the report of Mr. Everett's Committee, namely, that such a Committee be appointed to consider the whole question.

Mr. Carrère: As that depends somewhat on the condition of finances, I move that the matter be referred to the Board to act in its discretion.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Hubbell: Your Committee returns herewith The Report of The Committee on Registration of Architects with the recommendation that the report be received and filed; that the first resolution therein be adopted, and that the second resolution be changed so that the matter be referred to the Board of Directors instead of to a Special Standing Committee.

It was so voted.

The President: We will now hear the report of the Committee of which Mr. Kellogg is Chairman.

Mr. Kellogg then read

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER REPORTS.

The comprehensive report of last year's Committee and the recommendations and suggestions then offered for the improvement and stimulation of local interest in the various Chapters have undoubtedly proved beneficial in certain directions, while in others your present Committee is unable to observe any marked advancement in the character of the reports submitted.

Many of the Chapters appear to have responded to the suggestion of increased activity, upon questions of public improvements, building laws and professional ethics; in a single case definite action has been taken to promote the education of students and draughtsmen, and in another to secure the preservation of a building of note; while a large number report having profited by many papers and talks on topics of general interest to the profession at large and to their respective communities in particular. Your Committee believes that, so far as these matters are concerned, the reports of the majority of the Chapters are encouraging, and in many cases indicate considerable progress in recognition and influence upon municipal and public affairs.

In New York, we are informed that the city authorities have agreed to adopt an eminently satisfactory form of contract with the architects in the matter of city work; that two of the members of the Building Code Revision Commission have been appointed from a list of five, nominated by the Chapter; and that a prominent member of the Chapter has recently been appointed as Architect to the Board of Estimates.

The Cincinnati Chapter reports having given much time to questions of public improvements, such as streets, sewers, comfort stations, public baths, etc., in addition to the revision of the building ordinances and an ordinance for the betterment of tenement

houses. Similar favorable reports, in a greater or less degree, have been received from Boston, Providence, St. Louis, Chicago and Philadelphia.

In the matter of papers and talks on topics of public interest Boston appears to take the lead, having secured a paper or talk on an average of one for each of their ten meetings of the year, besides adopting a resolution to devote one entire meeting each year to the exhibition of slides showing the work of the year executed by members of the Chapter; also a resumé of architectural work in Boston and vicinity during the past year, with description and criticism by the members.

It remains for the Cleveland Chapter alone to respond to the suggestion embodied in last year's report to promote the education of students or draughtsmen, this Chapter reporting that an Atelier Club has been formed for the benefit of architectural students.

In this connection your Committee would suggest a greater degree of sympathy and support by certain of the Chapters towards their fellow architectural organizations, which have been for some time, and are still, accomplishing such remarkably good results, both in their annual public architectural exhibitions and in the establishment and maintenance of ateliers for the education and training of students and draughtsmen. In many cities these exhibitions are periodically given and the ateliers maintained and supported entirely by other organizations, the local Chapter giving them neither official recognition nor financial assistance. The good results already accomplished in both these directions would surely justify the co-operation of the Chapters.

The report of the Washington Chapter indicates an ever active interest in the Park Commission's plans for the improvement of Washington and the development of the Mall. It is earnestly hoped that every Chapter as well as the Institute will give its undivided influence and support to this important project, whenever occasion may arise for concerted action.

In the matter of membership and attendance at meetings, also in the comparative number of meetings during the year, the reports of many of the Chapters leave much to be desired. Out of a total of twenty-six, only twelve Chapters have a membership half of which are members of the Institute; the number of meetings and the average attendance being in about the same proportion as that of the year before. Too much emphasis can not be given to the importance of increasing the relative number of Institute Members in most of the Chapters. In this respect, the present record is woefully deficient.

Your Committee would also suggest that greater effort be made to bring more of the younger members of the profession into the Chapters, and when possible to instill new and younger blood into the personnel of the officers and committees. This, we feel sure, would in many cases put new life into the dormant body and infuse a greater interest among its members.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS M. KELLOGG, *Chairman*,
E. J. RUSSELL,
CHARLES K. CUMMINGS.

The Report was on motion accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The President: New business is now in order.

Mr. Walter Cook: I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the A. I. A. offers its best thanks to the Art Institute of Chicago for its hospitality, and desires to express its sense of the great liberality shown by its directors. Its members will carry away with them not only grateful remembrances of this courtesy but very vivid impressions of the beautiful collections that honor the city, that has brought them together.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Cram: I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the A. I. A. appreciates in the fullest degree the courtesy and the hospitality of the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A., and hereby expresses its deepest thanks for all that it has done towards insuring the adequate accommodations, the entertainment and the comfort, of the A. I. A. The efforts of the Illinois Chapter have added an even broader meaning than has been attached in the past to the words "American hospitality."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Perkins: I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, In recognition of the arduous, efficient and disinterested services on the part of The Committees of the Board of Directors, The Committee of the Institute, and the Committee of the Convention of November, 1907, and of each and all of the individuals composing those Committees, particularly including the President of the Institute, that a special vote of appreciation and thanks be tendered to them by the A. I. A., in Convention assembled.

Mr. Mauran: The President, feeling some delicacy in putting the question has asked me to do so, and I know you will signify your approval by rising.

All the members present then signified their approval of the resolution, by a rising vote.

Mr. Stone moved that the gavel that has been in use at this Convention be properly inscribed and presented to the retiring President. (Applause.)

Mr. Peter B. Wight: Mr. Chairman, as the custodian of that gavel, I would say that it is a very historical implement and that it belongs to the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. (Laughter.) It is the gavel which was used during the entire period of the Congress of Religions held in this building, before it was completed, during the World's Columbian Exposition. After that it was given to the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and was loaned for the present occasion.

Mr. Stone: I move that the Secretary be authorized to procure a suitable gavel, have it inscribed, and present it to the retiring President, Mr. Frank Miles Day. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kohn: It would be appropriate for the American Institute of Architects, in Convention, to endorse the work of the Free Art League. I understand that league is to appear before Congress this year. I move that we recommend the free admission of works of art into this country.

Mr. Seeler and others supported the motion, which was adopted.

Mr. C. M. Barthberger: I move that a copy of the splendid report upon the Bureau of Fine Arts be sent to every United States Senator and Member of Congress.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Sturgis: In connection with the report on the desirability of disseminating useful reading matter, the Committee on Competition would like the advice of this Convention as to the desirability of compiling, from the various reports made during recent Conventions, a short statement of essential requirements, with the idea that copies, when printed, be kept by the secretary for the use of members who are going into or judging competitions.

The President: The motion is that the Committee prepare such a pamphlet, and that it shall be issued when approved by the Board.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Cram: It has been suggested by several members that it might be well to have an expression of opinion in regard to the desirability of adding to the list of officers of the American Institute of Architects certain Honorary Presidents. There are several Fellows of the Institute who have rendered most distinguished services, and it has seemed to members that it might be a graceful thing to recognize these services by election to such an office. If the idea commends itself to the Institute, it would be of value to the Board of Directors to have an expression of opinion with regard to the advisability of such procedure.

Mr. Carrère: I move that it is the sense of this Convention that the Board of Directors should consider the advisability of creating the grade of Honorary President of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. D. H. Burnham: I should be much opposed to such a motion. It is not quite in our American spirit. The distinction of having held the place of President of this body is, in itself, at the present, more than sufficient. I

am sure that many of you will agree that the tendency of the day is to create an aristocracy. I am very much opposed to the motion. But if you pass it, I would add an amendment that a crown be furnished also.

Mr. Cram: I entirely agree with Mr. Burnham as to the distinction of being at any time President of the American Institute of Architects. There are others who have done great service, who have not served as President of the Institute. As to the question whether it is in line with American institutions or not, I personally can not feel that that is a serious objection. If the thing is good in itself, it does not in the least matter to me whether it is American, English, Hindoo or Japanese, and I hope expression will be given by the Institute to the effect that consideration be given by the Board of Directors, at least, to the suggestion that has been made.

Mr. Lionel Dean: For the first time in many years, in the history of the American Institute of Architects, this Convention has this day placed itself upon a democratic basis which will please the members of the different Chapters from north, south, east, and west, with the exception, possibly, of a few in large districts. The American Institute of Architects is an enduring institution throughout these United States. It is not popular. You have talked well and ably about making it popular, but until to-day you have not done so, and Mr. Eames's resolution was the first grand step towards making the American Institute of Architects an *American* institution of architects. The bigness of the term does not seem to appeal to you gentlemen in its fullness. It is big, it is grand, and now you are going into a little—no matter how big the men you desire to honor may be, you are going into a narrow group again by creating a new office which will not appeal to the entire American people. Gentlemen, you are making a mistake. No matter how big the man may be whom you endeavor to honor, and I know that in our wild, weird western land, where only the cactus grows, it will not meet with approval; and, gentlemen, some day the United States will reach out there. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Carrère: Mr. President, I think that the resolution which I offered, following Mr. Cram's remarks, has been entirely misunderstood, and I feel that if there is one thing that we, as a profession, when compared with the profession in other countries, lack more than anything else, it is that free and full recognition of the men who have done their work, and done it well, is wanting; and I think that this body of architects must be the first one to recognize work well done and to place those men on the pedestal which they

have earned, and I think we do honor to ourselves when we select from our own midst a few men of great eminence and distinction who have rendered real, lasting service to the profession, and to the Institute, and confer upon them a special distinction and a special honor; and I can see absolutely nothing undemocratic, nothing that will offend the insular or the cactus or any part of the country. (Laughter.) I have been reading lately the life of Pasteur. He says: "The country is great in the degree in which it has great men," and if the country has great men, let us recognize them.

The question was called for by many delegates.

The President: Mr. Lionel Dean has spoken of the change of the Nominating Committee being made on the initiative of a certain member. The Convention should not overlook the fact that this step was taken on the recommendation of the Board. (Applause.)

The motion by Mr. Carrère was carried.

Mr. Walter Cook: I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the A. I. A. desires to record its sense of the loss which it has sustained in the death of Mr. George L. Heins.

Mr. Heins was not only a distinguished architect, but a notable factor in the art development of New York. He was most active in forming the Fine Arts Federation of that city, the influence of which has been felt throughout the country. As a member of the American Institute of Architects he never tired in giving his time and his labor to the furtherance of its ends.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Lafarge, his partner, and to his family.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cram: In the death of Mr. George Frederick Bodley the Institute has lost an Honorary Member, distinguished, not alone for his achievements or his personal character, which was of the highest, but one who was working with other architects toward the creation of several great monuments at the time of his death. Mr. Bodley stood for the highest ideals in architecture; he lived to be nearly eighty years old; he died at last, in a measure, I think, crushed by the weight of great responsibilities that were placed on him at a time when his shoulders were not strong enough to bear them, and I should like some expression, on the part of the Institute, of condolence on the death of this truly great man. I would, therefore, move that resolutions of regret

and sympathy be drawn by the President of the Institute and extended, through the proper channels, to his professional associates and to his family.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Rosenheim it was resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to those who have presented the various papers, and to Mr. John Lawrence Mauran for his assistance to the President and Secretary.

Upon motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Synopsis of Chapter Reports prepared by the Secretary and referred to the Committee on the Reports of Chapters.

SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER REPORTS.

ATLANTA CHAPTER. 1906.

T. H. MORGAN, *President.*

HARRY LESLIE WALKER, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held three regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of four. The business transacted at these meetings was routine. On the night of October 1, 1907, the Chapter gave a dinner to Mr. W. S. Eames of St. Louis, ex-President of the Institute, at which there were thirteen present. The Chapter has ten Institute and Chapter members, one having been elected and one dropped since last year's report. The Chapter has six Institute members, none having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER. 1870.

J. B. NOEL WYATT, *President.*

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, JR., *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held three regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of ten. Business transacted at these meetings, in addition to routine, was as follows: Election of new members; report on letter received from Edgar V. Seeler, relative to Schedule of Charges of the A. I. A.; the candidacy of Mr. Herbert G. Crisp for the office of Inspector of Buildings was voted upon, and approved, and resolution forwarded to the Mayor of Baltimore; appointment of delegates to the Convention; a communication to be sent to the Mayor of Baltimore, asking that the proposed new building laws of Baltimore City be submitted to the Baltimore Chapter for their consideration. The Chapter has twenty-one Institute and Chapter members, eight having been elected since last year's report and two having resigned. The Chapter has thirteen Institute members, two having resigned. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

BOSTON CHAPTER. 1870.

ROBERT S. PEABODY, *President.*

H. J. CARLSON, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of forty-six. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Resolution petitioning Schoolhouse Commission to reconsider their intention of destroying old West Church, to make use of site for new schoolhouse, unanimously carried; resolution adopted that one meeting every year be devoted to exhibition of slides showing work of the year by members of the society; nominations for annual meeting; committee appointed to name delegates to A. I. A. Convention; reports of Secretary, Treasurer, and various Committees received; appointment of delegates to A. I. A. Convention; election of officers; report of delegates to A. I. A. Convention, and of Treasurer on Special Funds; report of Committee on Building Law; consideration of new building law; report

of Committee and distribution of annual prizes of the Society to students of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and report of Committee and award of Rotch Travelling Scholarship prizes. Papers on the following topics were read: Report of Mr. Frederick C. Hiron, 21st holder of Rotch Travelling Scholarship; report of Mr. C. Howard Walker, delegate to the International Congress of Architects at London; addresses on Museum of Fine Arts; Illustrations of the Art of Painting at the Museum, by Dr. Denman W. Ross; Classical Collection, by Mr. S. N. Deane; Casts, by Mr. B. I. Gilman; The New Building, by Mr. S. D. Warren; Résumé of Architectural work in Boston and vicinity in Past Year, with descriptions and criticisms by members; New Custom House, Appraisers' Stores and various possible sites, by Messrs. R. S. Peabody, R. A. Cram, Walter Kilham, Leslie M. Wead, and L. Minot; Water Color Paintings, and how to produce them, by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith; Modern American Architecture, by Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis; Subway Connections, City of Boston, by Mr. Wm. Atkinson; Talks by Messrs. H. Van D. Shaw and H. Van B. Magonigle, two of three jurors in Rotch Travelling Scholarship Competition, offering suggestions; Speeches by members of Providence and Boston Chapters. The Chapter has two hundred and six Institute and Chapter members, twenty having been elected, three resigned, and three died since last year's report. The Chapter has ninety-one Institute members, two having been elected and one resigned since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to eleven delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER. 1894.

HENRY CLAY CARREL, *President.*WALTER E. PARFITT, *Secretary.*W. L. CASSIN, *Corresponding Secretary.*

This Chapter has held eleven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-three. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Chapter has considered the registration of architects with the Joint Committee of the New York, Buffalo and Central New York Chapters, co-operating in every way to secure information leading to the passing of this act. It has been active in this work in connection with the Fine Arts Federation. On January 28, 1907, the Chapter resigned from the Architectural League of America. The Chapter endorsed the Building Commission appointed to revise the New York Building Code. The reports of the delegates were read and accepted. Mr. E. H. Butler, Tenement House Commissioner, requested that a committee of three be appointed from the Brooklyn Chapter to revise the Tenement House Law. The Constitution was revised. Papers on the following topics were read: San Francisco Earthquake, by Mr. A. L. A. Himmelwright; Materialology, by Dr. Charles F. McKenna; Sewage Disposal, by Mr. Walter E. Parfitt; Concrete Construction and Engineering in General, by Mr. Alex. Rice McKim; Communication in reference to Compensation of Architects, from Mr. Edgar V. Seeler; Concrete Construction, by Mr. Louis De Coppet Bergh; Student Life in Paris, by Mr. Grenville T. Snelling, and Modern Architecture, by Mr. Arne Dehli. The Chapter has seventy-five Institute and Chapter members, five having been elected and two resigned since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-seven Institute members, three having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

BUFFALO CHAPTER. 1890.

GEORGE CARY, *President.*WILLIAM S. WICKS, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held seven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eight. Business transacted at these meetings was general. A paper on English Country Houses, by Mr. Edward A. Kent, was read. The Chapter has thirty-one Institute and Chapter members, two having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has sixteen Institute members, none having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER. 1887.

CLARENCE A. MARTIN, *President.*ARTHUR N. GIBB, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held one meeting during the year, with an attendance of eleven. Business transacted at this meeting consisted of the election of officers, and general informal discussions, followed by a dinner in the evening. The Chapter has thirty Institute and Chapter members, five having been elected and two resigned since last year's report. The Chapter has fifteen Institute members, one having been elected and one resigned since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER. 1870.

GEORGE W. RAPP, *President.*RUDOLPH TIETIG, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held twelve regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-six. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Chapter has devoted itself principally to participation in questions of public interest, such as public improvements of all kinds, streets, sewers, comfort stations, baths, etc.; it has also been considering the revision of the Building Ordinance and the forming of an ordinance looking to the betterment of tenement houses. Papers on the following topics were read: Mt. Vesuvius, by Mr. George W. Rapp; Trip to Egypt, by Mr. George W. Rapp; Mechanical Equipment of a Modern Hotel, by Professor C. W. Marx; Homes of the Workers, by Mr. John Zettel; Trip to Havana, by Mr. G. W. Drach, and the Development of Secular Architecture in France, by Mr. S. E. Desjardins. The Chapter has ninety-three Institute and Chapter members, nine having been elected, four resigned, and five dropped since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-two Institute members, four having been elected and one resigned since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

CLEVELAND CHAPTER. 1890.

ABRAM GARFIELD, *President.*FREDERIC WM. STRIEBINGER, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of fifteen. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the formation of

Atelier Club for architectural students of the city, and the revision of Building Code. A lecture on Grouping Public Buildings was delivered by Mr. Frank Miles Day. The Chapter has twenty-eight Institute and Chapter members, two having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has seventeen Institute members, one having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

COLORADO CHAPTER. 1892.

ROBERT S. RORSCHAUB, *President.*

WILLIAM COWE, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held one meeting during the year, with an attendance of seven. Business transacted at this meeting was general and local. There was also a discussion on Lien Law. The Chapter has twelve Institute and Chapter members, none having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has six Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER. 1902.

WARREN R. BRIGGS, *President.*

CHARLES O. WHITMORE, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held five regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eight. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the appointment of delegates to Convention, January, 1907; adoption of Code for Competitions; election of new members; election of officers, and report of Treasurer. Papers on the following topics were read: Architects of the Colonial Period in Connecticut, by Mr. Robert W. Hill, and The Competition Question, by Mr. George Keller. The Chapter has seventeen Institute and Chapter members, four having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has eight Institute members, one having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER. 1869.

DWIGHT HEALD PERKINS, *President.*

PETER B. WIGHT, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eighteen. Business transacted at these meetings was routine. The Chapter offered amendments to the Institute By-laws, which were substantially adopted, in relation to Institute and Chapter grades of membership. The Chapter By-laws were amended February 11, 1907, to comply with the By-laws of the Institute. At the annual meeting held September 10, 1906, the Chapter expressed its opinion on the "Competition" question in an extensive answer to the Competition Committee of the Institute, in reply to inquiries received from it. Mr. Woltersdorf, as President of the Illinois Chapter, was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee to represent the Chapter, in connection with representatives of other local associations, to act with Daniel H. Burnham in the preparation of plans for the improvement of the city of Chicago. The long desired amendment to the Building Ordinance, providing that all alcove rooms in tenements should have light and ventilation the same as all other rooms, has been adopted by the

City Council of Chicago. At the meeting held June 10, 1907, the members discussed the letter of inquiry containing many questions concerning the schedule of charges of the Institute, which had been received from Mr. Edgar V. Seeler, Chairman of the Institute Committee on Schedule of Charges. This matter was referred to a special committee of the Chapter, with power to render its report to Mr. Seeler. Papers on the following topics were read: Report on the Proceedings of the 7th International Congress of Architects, London, July, 1906, by Mr. Morrison H. Vail, delegate from the Chapter; The Difficulties which Arise in the Relations Between Architects and their Clients, Especially in the Erection of Private Residences, by Mr. R. C. Spencer, Jr.; Reports from the delegates to the Fortieth Annual Convention; Report of the Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences, A. I. A., by the author of same, Mr. I. K. Pond; The Planning and Construction of Apartment Houses in Chicago, by Mr. S. N. Crowen, and an illustrated lecture on The Modern Architectural Movement in Germany, by Dr. N. Clifford Ricker, of the University of Illinois. The Chapter has sixty-nine Institute and Chapter members, nine having been elected and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has forty-one Institute members, five having been elected and one died since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to six delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

IOWA CHAPTER. 1903.

HENRY FISHER, President.

EUGENE H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

This Chapter has held one meeting during the year, with an attendance of nine. Business transacted at this meeting was as follows: The Final payment of fifty dollars on a subscription of two hundred dollars to the Octagon Fund was ordered paid. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Chapter at Cedar Rapids, in October, 1908. Papers on the following topics were read: President's Address, by Mr. Fridolin J. Heer, Jr.; Report of Executive Committee, by Mr. Eugene H. Taylor, Secretary; In Memoriam for Edward S. Hammatt, by Mr. Seth J. Temple; Concrete Piling, by Mr. George E. Hallett; The Architect as a Missionary, by Mr. E. P. Schoentgen; Exhibition of Beaux-Arts and Grand Prix Studies, and talk on Atelier Life, by Mr. E. P. Schoentgen, and Exhibition of Water Colors of an Italian Artist, by Mr. T. R. Kimball, F. A. I. A., Omaha, Neb. The Chapter has twenty-seven Institute and Chapter members, one having been elected and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has ten Institute members, one having been elected and one died since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER. 1890.

GEORGE M. SIEMENS, President.

RUDOLF MARKGRAF, Secretary.

This Chapter has held three regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eight. The Chapter has twenty-six Institute and Chapter members, five having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has eight Institute members, one having resigned since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER. 1887.

FRANK C. BALDWIN, *President.* ALPHEUS W. CHITTENDEN, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held six regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of ten. The Chapter has thirty-two Institute and Chapter members, four having been elected and two resigned since last year's report. The Chapter has seventeen Institute members, none having been elected since the last report.

MINNESOTA CHAPTER. 1903.

J. WALTER STEVENS, *President.* HARRY W. JONES, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of seven. Business transacted at these meetings was general. The Chapter has twenty-three Institute and Chapter members, one having been elected and one dropped since last year's report. The Chapter has eight Institute members, two having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

NEW JERSEY CHAPTER. 1900.

HUGH ROBERTS, *President.* CHARLES P. BALDWIN, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twelve. Business transacted at these meetings was of general character. The Constitution and By-laws and Code were revised. A competition for draughtsmen was held. Papers on the following topics were read: The Relation of Concrete Construction to Architectural Design, by Mr. Julius F. Harder; Work of Cope and Stewardson, by Mr. Arnold H. Moses, and a Stereopticon Lecture on European Travel, by Mr. Hugh Roberts. The Chapter has fifty-four Institute and Chapter members, eleven having been elected and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has fourteen Institute members, none having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

NEW YORK CHAPTER. 1867.

W. R. MEAD, *President.* D. E. WAID, *Secretary.*
ELECTUS D. LITCHFIELD, *Recorder.*

During the year ending November 13, 1907, the New York Chapter, A. I. A., held seven regular meetings, including the public meeting at which the drawings submitted with the report of the City Improvement Commission were on view, and at which a reception was tendered to the City Improvement Commission, the Fine Arts Federation and allied societies, the meeting being addressed by the Chairman and other members of the City Improvement Commission.

There have also been held during the year twelve meetings of the Executive Committee.

There has been an average attendance of twenty-four members at each meeting of the Chapter. This does not include the public meeting referred to, at which the attendance was computed at from two hundred to three hundred.

The records of the year show that the New York Chapter is taking an increased interest in municipal affairs, and is being increasingly recognized by the city officials as the representative architectural society of the city.

Among the important work of the year has been the preparation by the Chapter, through its Committee, of an architectural contract ideal in nearly every respect, between the architects, and the municipality, and the adoption thereof by the municipal authorities.

The appointment by the Board of Aldermen of two members of the Building Code Revision Commission from a list of five nominated by the Chapter may also be mentioned; and also the recent appointment of one of the most prominent members of the Chapter as Architect to the Board of Estimate.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER. 1869.

D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD, *President.* WILLIAM C. PRICHETT, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held four regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of seventeen. Business transacted at these meetings, besides considerable routine business, was as follows: The Chapter discussed and proposed certain amendments to a bill introduced in the State Legislature regarding the appointment of a State Architect for Pennsylvania, and also discussed a proposition regarding the registration of architects practicing in the State, and appointed a committee to consider the same. The Chapter also supported with its influence the bill passed by the Legislature creating an Art Jury for Philadelphia and restricting the character of buildings on the Parkway. Mr. Ralph Adams Cram delivered an illustrated lecture at the School of Industrial Art on English Gothic Architecture. The lecture was largely attended and highly appreciated. The Chapter has eighty Institute and Chapter members, eight having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has fifty-six Institute members, five having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to seven delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

PITTSBURG CHAPTER. 1891.

C. A. MACCLURE, *President.*

T. E. BILLQUIST, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held six regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of thirteen. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of Municipal Improvement Work, Pittsburg High School Competition and Pittsburg Chapter's Travelling Scholarship. A paper on Underground Rapid Transit was read by Mr. Edward K. Morse, C. E. The Chapter has fifty-two Institute and Chapter members, eight having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-one Institute members, three having been elected and one resigned since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER. 1870.

ALFRED STONE, President.**NORMAN M. ISHAM, Secretary.**

This Chapter has held eight regular and two special meetings, also one informal meeting with the Boston Chapter, during the year, with an average attendance of eleven. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the election of officers; election of delegates to Convention; protest against injury to Niagara Falls; instruction of delegates; report of Convention delegates; appointment of Committee to attend conference called by the Mayor in regard to freight facilities; one hour competition in rendering; report of Committee on Conference as to freight facilities; report of Committee on revision of Building Laws; adoption of revised By-laws; consideration of plans for layout of Exchange Place; revised By-laws submitted, and the appointment of committee to oppose East Side Viaduct. Papers on the following topics were read: Annual Address, by Mr. Alfred Stone; Church Architecture from the Anglican Standpoint, by Mr. Wallis E. Howe; The Career of George Waterman Cady, by Mr. Norman M. Isham; The Career of Edmund Russell Willson, by Mr. Alfred Stone; Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic, by Mr. James M. Scott; Municipal Improvements in Providence, by Mayor P. J. McCarthy, and Review of Moore's Character of Renaissance Architecture, by Professor E. B. Homer. The Chapter has twenty-four Institute and Chapter members, none having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has thirteen Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER. 1890.

W. S. EAMES, President.**E. C. KLIPSTEIN, Secretary.**

This Chapter has held six regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eleven. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Instrumental in preventing the passage of an ordinance allowing electric signs over side walks; failure to pass State Registration Law. A paper on the International Congress in London and on Municipal Architecture of Berlin, by Mr. Wm. B. Ittner was read. The Chapter entertained Messrs. Frank Miles Day, Philip Sawyer and Walter Cook at the St. Louis Country Club with a dinner, attended by thirty, at which there were a number of good speeches. The Chapter has fifty Institute and Chapter members, two having been elected and one resigned since last year's report. The Chapter has thirty-two Institute members, one having resigned and one having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to five delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER 1881.

ALBERT PISSIS, President.**SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, Secretary.**

This Chapter has held eight regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of sixteen. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the revision of Building Ordinances; A. I. A. Schedule of Charges; examination of Building Inspector, and Needs for Municipal Buildings. Papers on the following topics were read: Need for

Municipal Buildings, by Mr. L. P. Rixford, and Can Reinforced Concrete Buildings made Earthquake Proof? by Mr. L. J. Mensch. The Chapter has seventy-five Institute and Chapter members. The Chapter has twenty Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER. 1894.

A. E. ROSENHEIM, *President.*

FERNAND PARMENTIER, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held fourteen regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of fifteen. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the revision of Chapter's Constitution and By-laws; presenting resolution to Los Angeles City Council for proposed amendments to Building Ordinances referring to use of hollow terra cotta tile, and the incorporation of Chapter under California State Laws. The Chapter has fifty-four Institute and Chapter members, four having been elected and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-three Institute members, three having been elected and one died since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) CHAPTER. 1887.

E. W. DONN, JR., *President.*

PERCY ASH, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of nine. An effort was made during the summer to have a public exhibition of the competitive drawings submitted for the new building for the Bureau of American Republics. The effort was unsuccessful, however, owing to permission not having been granted for such exhibition by the Secretary of State. Resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the Secretary of War endorsing the Park Commission plans for the development of Washington, especially the proposed location of the Grant Memorial, and the axial treatment of the Mall. Copies of these resolutions will also be furnished to the various Chapters and Art Societies throughout the country. An illustrated paper on the Mansions of England, was read by Mr. George O. Totten, Jr. The Chapter has thirty-five Institute and Chapter members, one having been elected and one dropped since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-six Institute members, one having been dropped since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER. 1894.

JAMES STEPHEN, *President.*

JOHN GRAHAM, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eleven. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the adoption of a Code of Ethics; appointment of architects for Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition; recommendation of new Building Ordinances to City, and the appointment of committees to confer with various local bodies for the beautification of the city. The Chapter has forty-nine Institute and Chapter members, eight having been elected and one dropped.

since last year's report. The Chapter has seven Institute members, none having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

WORCESTER CHAPTER. 1892.

STEPHEN C. EARLE, *President.*LUCIUS W. BRIGGS, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held seven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of seven. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the election of officers; election of delegates to Convention; report of Committee on Schedule of Charges; discussion of local matters including proposed creation of the office of City Architect, and the report of committee on same. The Chapter has thirteen Institute and Chapter members, none having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has four Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
HELD IN BLACKSTONE HALL, ART INSTITUTE,
CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY EVENING,
NOVEMBER 20, 1907.

The members of the Institute, their wives and friends, gathered on the main floor of the Art Institute at 7:30, and at 8 o'clock entered Blackstone Hall, which, in addition to the statuary and works of art, had been very tastefully decorated with potted plants, rich hangings and cut flowers.

The guests of the evening, Right Reverend C. P. Anderson, D.D., Bishop of Chicago; Prof. Percy E. Nobbs, of McGill University; Hon. Charles N. Goodnow, Mr. Hobart W. Hunt, Mr. Frank D. Millet, together with Mr. Frank Miles Day, President of the Institute, who acted as Toastmaster, Mr. Dwight Heald Perkins, President of the Illinois Chapter, and others occupied the head table.

THE PRESIDENT: Never before has the American Institute of Architects held its banquet in so attractive a spot. And for this we are indebted not only to Mr. Hutchinson and the Trustees of the Art Institute, to whom we tender our most grateful thanks, but also to our hosts, the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. (Applause.) To them, for all their thoughtfulness and all their admirable arrangements, we owe a debt of gratitude which we can not discharge by words. It is, therefore, with very great pleasure that I call upon the President of the Illinois Chapter, Mr. Dwight Heald Perkins, as representing our hosts, to say a few words to us. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY MR. DWIGHT HEALD PERKINS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Members of the American Institute of Architects and guests. The Illinois Chapter of the American Institute appreciates keenly the honor, and values and realizes the prestige, which has come to it and the city of Chicago because of the fact that you have held this Convention in our city. We feel that not only the honor, but the profits are ours, measured in terms of pleasure.

I am sure that you, members of the Institute, will be glad to learn that

within the last two days six reputable, desirable architects, resident in Illinois, have applied for membership in the Illinois Chapter. (Applause.) The regret which comes to us is that the session is so short. The fact that it is now over, when we feel that it has scarcely begun, makes us realize that with the multitudinous details which we have taken pleasure in arranging, we have lost the opportunity of personal contact, which is so valuable and so much desired by us. Many of us have lost that opportunity, and we therefore invite you not to go home to-night, but to stay in Chicago for several days to come, and visit us in our offices and our homes and permit us to establish more individual acquaintance than the rush of the Convention business has permitted.

We would like not only to have greater personal contact, but, if we may be ambitious, we would also like to have you take back with you to your homes an idea, slightly new in phraseology, slightly new in bearing, but as old as the language. We feel that the conditions which go to make up Chicago are peculiar, peculiar geographically, peculiar historically, peculiar commercially and socially, and we are not going to allow any false modesty to stand in the way of our desire to share the result of those peculiar conditions with the Institute, and, through you, with the entire country.

To define that resultant idea, let us pass very hastily in review some of the thoughts which have been dominant in our Conventions and private conferences. Going back a long way, measured by progress, and a short way, measured by time, we remember the dividing line between east and west. We realize now that our original conception of opposing armies was erroneous; that instead of being opponents we were, in spirit, camps of the same army moving forward to the same end, and the realization of that caused the dissolution of the Western Association of Architects and its subsequent absorption by the American Institute. I think I speak for the Illinois Chapter as well as myself in stating that we of the once so-called west rejoice in that amalgamation quite as much as any eastern architect.

Then for a time the dominant ideas were riveted to style, or rather an American style. We all wanted to figure out the American style, and deeper thought and more calm reflection caused us to realize that there would be no American style in the sense of a slavish adaptation of any preceding style. Instead there would be "style." There would be no one style, but the fundamental elements of all styles which are good would come forward in the expression which American architects would give to their work. We rose

above a separating or dividing or limited sense of style to the great composition of real architecture.

Then we were consumed with the ideas of our business, and we devoted a great deal of time to schedules of fees and to codes of competition. For a time this matter of organization absorbed the energies of our Conventions. I am often reminded, when I think of the committees and the way they have tried to work, the way they have been subdivided, the way they go off with the determination on the part of some member to carry out his own idea and not to be ruled by others, of the story of the father who was attempting to instruct his little girl in spiritual matters. When, after repeated efforts he failed to get her to quote the verse from the Psalm in any other way than "Thy rod and Thy golf sticks, they comfort me," he shut her up in a dark closet in order that she might perceive the light, but she was obdurate. Finally, she said: "Papa, if you keep me here much longer, I will muss up the Lord's prayer, too." (Laughter.) These schedules and codes have been threatened with being "mussed up" by obdurate committeemen outside of our profession as well as in.

Again we have been impressed with the universality of art. We have thought for a short time that ours was an individual art, only to be awakened to the realization that ours was one of many interdependent arts. We have reminded ourselves of a little incident when a noted Chicago artist, one very much loved by many people in this room, was preparing to go to Paris for the first time to study her chosen profession. She had to go to the laundry to press out some of her apparel, and she regretted the necessity, because it involved her passing the laundress, who was a very talkative and time-consuming person. She gathered all her errands of that kind into one and ran the gauntlet of the laundry. As they met, the laundress said, "Ah, you are going to Paris to learn to be an artist? Well, you see me here in somebody else's kitchen, but it was not always that way. The time was when I had my own things as fine as anybody, for my husband was an artist too. He could paint anything at all, but mostly he preferred to paint signs. He got three dollars apiece for them little letters, and what he got for them big ones, God only knows." (Laughter and applause.) "Aint it awful—but God done it!" The brotherhood of art shows itself through all channels.

We have heard, at other sessions, of progress before precedent, and have wasted a good deal of energy in that line, until we came to learn that we could have no progress without something back of progress as a precedent. Very

shortly we realized that precedent could only be valuable to us as it progressed, and that ceased to exist as a slogan.

Then following that came a long period of concentrated thought on municipal improvement. I have delivered many so-called remarks on municipal improvement, and I always begin them with the story of a woman who did not believe in any sermon unless it had the word Mesopotamia in it. So in order to be orthodox, I have made a good many talks, repeating and emphasizing the words "municipal art" and "municipal improvement." We have since come to realize that that is the civic expression of the community that has been writ, and writ large in our work. It comes like a tidal wave, but unlike it, does not recede. If we would be in art at all, we must be in municipal art, and build in the aggregate.

The prevailing thought prior to and during this Convention has been reinforced concrete; we have had reinforced concrete as art, reinforced concrete as economics, reinforced concrete as science. Over and over, in every guise, in every appearance, reinforced concrete has come until we are reminded of another incident of a gentleman who was forcibly ejected from a club. It happened that he was noticed by a number of friends on the sidewalk as he appeared through a smashed window glass, landing at their feet. They asked, "What is the matter?" He said, "You see that club? That is my club, I belong there, but I have been thrown out. I am going back, and will throw them all out. You wait here and count them." Pretty soon, sure enough, there came a man through the next pane of glass, and his friends counted "one"—"Oh," said the ejected one, "don't begin to count yet. This is me again." (Laughter and applause.)

So it is with our reinforced concrete, it is going to appear in every guise and on every occasion. It is well that it compels attention. It compels original thought, it compels honesty of thought, it compels, if we are poets, true and beautiful expression; and that brings us back to the idea which I referred to at the beginning, the great word, the combining word, the uniting inspiration and force which this time and this place and this city have to give as a suggestion to the architects of the country, the word democracy; democracy in art will be our safe guiding star, if we choose to follow. Democracy will make possible the conceptions of municipal art which we have seen on paper. We have noticed, in so many instances, that our municipal art has not been related to the common people; we have noticed that in a great many cases brilliant schemes have failed because the people who were doing the

voting, the people who were paying the taxes, whose approval must finally be obtained, were not equitably considered, and we have noticed that they have the power. We have come to the point where we, in architecture, must follow the methods of the politician, not forgetting at the same time to follow the lines of the constructive statesman, and go back to the people.

As we follow the inspiration of democracy, as we adopt her standards, even though it takes us out into the pioneer fields, even though it takes us into the night, with only the starlight to guide us, we may be sure that with that inspiration we shall become great builders, great artists and constructors; and that it will enable us to direct and express the greatest time that has yet come to the world.

Mr. President, the Illinois Chapter is honored, the Illinois Chapter hereby announces itself and this city as a candidate for the next Convention at which the American Institute of Architects desires to come to Chicago. You are always welcome here. It is but for you to say and our doors will be always open to the American Institute of Architects. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Few of us realize that we are so near to what is, in a sense, a foreign country; but when we get to the edge of the great lakes and remember that there is only a strip of water between us and the Dominion, we feel a new sense of nearness to our friendly neighbor. Therefore we welcome the presence at this Convention of a Canadian who has a special love for Gothic architecture and who is an artist in that manner of design. I have great pleasure in calling upon Professor Percy E. Nobbs, of McGill University, Montreal, to say something to us about Gothic revivals. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY PROF. PERCY E. NOBBS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. On behalf of that which and those whom I represent, I have to thank you for your friendly feeling toward the Royal Institute, and the Canadian architects; I also wish to convey to you my sense of indebtedness for your kind hospitality, and the honour you do me in receiving me as the representative of some of their ideas. The last occasion upon which I had the pleasure of supping with so great and distinguished a gathering of my professional brethren was in London, when the Royal Institute of British Architects did honour to herself by presenting her Royal Gold Medal to your Mr. McKim. (Applause.)

The genial Mr. Choate was present at that banquet, and I well remember his assuring our crowded ranks that on this continent there were not only thousands of buildings to be designed, but hundreds of cities; and lest we should all take ship to participate in the designing, he went on to inform us that the sight of such American cities as were already designed was a necessary part of a liberal architectural education. Shortly after that I found myself plying the T-square on this side of the Atlantic. I have not yet built a city, but I have, on several occasions, had the good fortune to cross within your borders, and every time I feel my architectural education advanced a step by a closer contact with your handiwork than your excellent building papers can afford—for seeing is believing.

To one familiar with the architectural history of the nineteenth century in England (that near past which is too often ignored in architectural teachings, the near past of which our present is so largely made up), to one familiar with that period in England, an extraordinary sense of parallelism or resemblance occurs on studying modern American architecture. The work of the English classic architects, Smirke and Tite, and Elmes, some sixty or seventy years ago, when the Gothic Revival in England was still in its infancy, was wonderfully akin to the rarified Classic which we English architects recognize as the distinctively American contribution to contemporary architecture, the kind of work, that is, which we especially associate with the name of Mr. McKim.

It was shortly after a period of precisely such classic architecture in England that the Gothic Revival obtained its fullest sanction there, and even public buildings came to be "done into" Gothic for a short period.

Gentlemen, you are going to have your Gothic Revival too. Anyone who is familiar with a country that has had a Gothic revival can see that, and some horrible things will be perpetrated (laughter) when the uninitiated begin to imitate the masters, just as it was with us, because Gothic takes a great deal of knowing, and can't be set down even in "ten books." (Laughter and applause.) May the grace be given you not to mar your "Battle of the Styles" with the heartburnings and jealousies and bigotries which impart an air of tragedy to the history of our profession in England during the struggle that is past. In any case, you will come out of it very much as we have done, with a rejuvenated astylar free Classic. You, too, will have your Norman Shaw. You already have your Pugins and your Bodleys. I feel that a Gothic revival here is to be encouraged precisely because it will lead to a broader view of

Classic architecture. It seems paradoxical, but that is what will probably happen.

As a Canadian, there is a matter upon which I would like to say a word. I feel that we, in the Dominion, owe an enormous architectural debt to you architects of the United States. We have not been able, so far, to get along without you. Let me assure you many of us (even in the profession) welcome your great achievements in our cities. We would appreciate your intrusions even more if, in addition to their bigness of idea and masterly technique, your buildings on the other side of the border showed a little more ethnographic sympathy. We are still British. I think we will always be British. We speak a sort of English, and some of us try to build a sort of English too (laughter), and I hope you will help us.

Now, as an instructor in design in a school of architecture, that is to say, as a professor who, for a mess of pottage incurs the fearful and terrible intellectual and moral responsibility of guiding youths, who will in the course of time, and by the grace of God, become architects (laughter), as one who assumes that responsibility, perhaps a word or two on the subject of architectural education may not be amiss.

Gentlemen, I hope the day is coming when we shall have neither Gothic nor Classic, but modern buildings, infused with all the delicacy of the Greek, and the force of the Roman; the mystery of the Byzantine, and the directness of the Gothic; and with the verve of the Renaissance added; and besides, and above all these, infused with the character of the people who put them up.

It is deplorable to think that France, Austria, Germany, most of South America, and the greater part of North America, do practically the same things when it comes to building a music hall or a station. Homogeneity, even among civilized nations, can be carried too far. I hope we shall not have that kind of architecture in the future, and I think the report we heard on Tuesday of the Educational Committee, as to what ought to be done in architectural education will help us towards this. It was delightful to hear such views expressed upon the three important matters—the teaching of design by designers, the study of the architecture of the past as history writ large, and the necessity for general culture to precede architectural training. The emphasis laid on the last mentioned question was perhaps the most striking feature of the report.

What was reported a year ago at your Convention has been taken up very

seriously by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and I predict this year's reports will gain even greater attention abroad.

When I came over five years ago, I was amazed on being shown through some of your great schools of architecture. I had no idea that such organization and equipment for architectural teaching was possible. That was because I was brought up on the English lines of apprenticeship, and I still believe the apprenticeship system to be the best. I often feel American and Canadian architects are a little apt to leave too much to the schools. You expect more of the schools than the schools can give. There is nothing in the world like being taught by the man you are working for. That is the English way. (Laughter and applause.) I went over several of your schools, as I say, and was amazed. I was pleasantly amazed about most things; but there seemed one extraordinary hiatus. I could not make out why there was in none of your schools any representation worth mentioning of English Architecture. Well, it seemed rather strange, and when I came to know a few American architects who had recently passed through these schools, I realized that they were ignorant of the fact that there was as good architecture produced in England in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries, as was ever produced in Greece, Italy or France. This general ignorance seemed to be part of their doctrine. (Laughter.) I began to go into that matter, and I found it was not your fault at all, or the fault of the schools, it was the British Government's fault.

Let us hope a better state of things will not be long delayed. I am doing what I can to stimulate the South Kensington authorities to action, and I trust there ere long casts and photographs of English masterpieces of architecture and ornament will be supplied on easy terms to the younger nations of the Empire. If your schools will but help in the propaganda, there is no doubt that they will participate in the benefits of the scheme.

I do not think that it matters really whether you train a man up in Gothic or in classic, in the teaching period, so long as you teach him the right way, and by the right way I understand this: that the student should from the very inception be taught to regard scholarship in architectural form as a general culture subject and not as technical education. (Applause.) Now, I do not know that it is possible, four thousand miles away from the nearest mediæval building, to inspire the Gothic sense of elasticity in design. There is this, however, in the study of Gothic, that it forces upon the student's attention the fact that it never stood still for one day. If the American student is to

study Gothic architecture with a view to reproducing the letter of Gothic motif in modern buildings in the same way that the classic motif has been "introduced" this last two hundred years, I should implore you to leave Gothic alone. If Gothic can be studied in order to help us to solve in a Gothic spirit the concrete and steel construction problem which we have been discussing, then let us by all means study Gothic. In so far as such study can help to emancipate our Classic, I think it is worth risking the toils and trials of a Gothic revival. To that end, I am prepared to do all I possibly can to aid and abet American Gothicism. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: We had hoped to continue the discussion of concrete and steel at this dinner, perhaps in a lighter vein. Unfortunately, the gentleman who was to stand as the representative of the concrete interests was unable to be present. Nevertheless, we have with us Mr. Robert W. Hunt, whose bond with us is that of steel. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY MR. ROBERT W. HUNT.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I may take some exception to the particular character of that toast. Our toastmaster did not take the trouble to spell the word "steel," but there is but one way of spelling it which has become very popular in this day.

Now art, gentlemen, as art, is not generally recognized as the true basis of your profession, but still how true it is that it is through the true exercise of art that your greatest achievements have been accomplished and must ever be accomplished. And could there be a more fitting place for this banquet, surrounded, as you are, by objects of art in this magnificent triumph of the architect's skill and ability? (Applause.) Perhaps, gentlemen, the enforced pause in our country's material rush has given us time for thought and retrospection. Have we not, under the high pressure with which we have been forced to work, too often lost sight of the higher attributes and the true foundations upon which all true and worthy success must rest? Work, to be worth anything, must be well done; if not, it will not remain as creditable monuments to you. Fortunately, it is only true and honest work that will last; no matter how humble it may be, it has not only given us compensation, but it has tended to the advancement of our fellow men.

Gentlemen, you have given me proof at this Convention, for which I congratulate you, of your recognition of such work in your selection of President for the ensuing year. (Applause.) One of his latest achievements is that in which the whole northwest, as well as the State of Minnesota, takes great pride. You are to be congratulated, that with all of the investigations and considerations, the architect has not had his name smirched by a single exposure. (Applause.) We are proud, America is proud, of your work.

If our friend from across the water has not yet found cities on this side to build, he must realize that, on his side of the Great Lakes, they have a great empire; they are to build cities in the northwest, and do not have to come to this side to find fields for their endeavors; and what a field they have, and what a country they are building!

I think the American skyscraper has not met with universal approbation from an artistic standpoint.

I met an old friend of mine, an Englishman, in the city of New York, who had made frequent visits to this country, but not since the development of the skyscraper. I said, "Mr. Richards, you must have been impressed as you approached New York, with the change that has taken place since your last visit." He said, "Yes, it has changed; but in what do you mean?" I said, "Those great big buildings." He said, "Yes, they are great; but do you not think they are somewhat irregular?"

You have a hard task before you, to deal with such structures and make them artistic; but I think the hint that has been given you this evening will have a good result, particularly as applied to the skyscrapers, and I think you can accomplish results not yet obtained. I do not know what true Gothic is. Perhaps that sky line to which my friend Mr. Richards objected is not Gothic; it certainly is not Classic.

I congratulate you that your wives and sweethearts are here to participate in your banquet and to contribute to the brilliancy of the occasion. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Architects should never forget, and—in the presence of these reminders of great triumphs of art, dedicated to the church—they can not forget, that the church has, for nearly twenty centuries, been the great patron of the arts. It is therefore with pleasure that I call upon the Bishop of Chicago to say a few words to us upon the debt of Art to the Church, or shall I say the debt of the Church to Art. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY RT. REV. C. P. ANDERSON, D. D.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I received an invitation, some weeks ago, to attend this banquet, I accepted with alacrity. I coveted the pleasure of meeting the distinguished members of a most honored profession, and I wanted the opportunity of asking heaven's blessing upon your meal and your gathering, but when I returned home after an absence and found a vast accumulation of work to be attended to, and found that I had been asked to make a speech, I felt that I had almost undertaken the impossible.

I certainly know nothing whatever about architecture in the broad, and if I should venture to say anything to-night upon the subject that has been indicated by the Chairman, you need not wait until I leave the room in order to express your opinion. As church architecture seems to be a special kind of architecture—a whole science, a whole art, a whole religion in itself—it perhaps will not be amiss if I say a few things about that branch of architecture, simply from the point of view of one who is not even an amateur, who is certainly not an expert, but simply a layman on the subject.

The professor from McGill University has made a happy distinction between the Gothic and the Classic. It has often seemed to me, as a layman, that there was a clear line of demarcation between religious and secular architecture, a line of demarcation which was clearly discernible by the man on the street, who knows nothing of the technique of either, and the difference has often seemed to me to be this: that secular architecture might be regarded as an end in itself, whereas church architecture was a means toward an end. The essential idea in building a church, is not to make a building in which to house people, but to make one which, in its structure, form, outline and decoration preaches an idea, proclaims a truth. It should be a building in which to house God, where He may meet His people, with the prime idea of uplifting humanity and for the glory of God. It has often been said that the Church is the mother of Art. It is true, and it is not true. Certainly she is not the mother of Art, historically, but she is the mother of her own art. She suggested ideas; she spiritualized them. Her art was, at the outset, extremely simple in form; a few symbols of great realities; a cross, a crucifix, a cock, a fish. Later on there were pictures of a somewhat crude character, and later on came the great cathedrals and the great master paintings, and it seems to me that the difference between a classic temple and

a Gothic cathedral, the difference between classic sculpture and religious picture, was that the one seem to say, "see the beauty of the outline; see the perfection of this work; appreciate my skill." While the central idea of the other seems to be, "do not pay so much attention to the thing in itself, but try to grasp and to live up to the truth that I am trying to paint and that I am trying to build." (Applause.) I speak as the merest layman on the subject, but if you were to place some rich classic temple alongside of some European cathedral, if you were to place a Christ of art alongside of a Jupiter, if you were to place a Madonna alongside of a Minerva, if you were to place a St. George alongside of an Apollo, a St. Catherine alongside of a Venus, and pick up the most ignorant man off the streets of Chicago, or the most educated man, and bring each into their presence, and let him dwell with them awhile, both the educated and the uneducated man, while possibly they might hesitate as to which they would prefer along certain lines of technique, nevertheless I venture to say that both would admit that there was on the part of one a halo, a nimbus, a spirituality, an idea, a something that would seem to say, "do not dwell so much on the thing itself, but on that which it is trying to express."

I often wonder if you and I realize the debt we are under to art and to architecture, and that a large part of our culture comes to us from the innumerable pictures that have been born of Christian art and from the rich influence of religious work, and that we owe more to them than we do to books and sermons. The Church was not the mother of architecture; there were temples and pantheons; there were colonnades and peristyles; there were architraves and arches; there were domes and capitals—I am trying to think of all the architectural expressions I can—there were lots of those in existence before the Christian Church was born, and yet the Christian Church went on and created an architecture which has been distinctively her own.

She began in an upper room. She later got a hall; then she added a baptistery to the hall, not for the sake of convenience, but in order to put an idea of truth into stone; then she extended a chancel and a sanctuary in order to depict great truths; then she extended the transepts, developed the vaults, doors, windows, and the various details that make of it all architecture; and what I want to emphasize is this: that as a whole, in all its parts, the center and circumference of a church building was made to proclaim and propagate great truths. If there are sermons in stones, surely there ought to be sermons in the stones that are built over the door on which we are accus-

tomed to write, "This is the House of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven."

Church architecture is not our strong feature, especially in the middle west or in the western world. There has been a great decline of that branch of art, and if I seem to imply that it is because of a change of convictions, I beg of you not to interpret it as a reflection upon men's convictions.

In order that I may not be misunderstood, let me here pay a tribute to Puritanism. It purified our morals, it purified our manners, it purified our literature; I can not pay it a higher tribute than that, but I do not think that we can claim that it purified our architecture. It tore down magnificent altars, it broke stained-glass windows, it covered up beautiful wall-pictures, and later, all kinds of Christian churches became square boxes covered by a roof, and unattractive and unlovely within. It is one of my own hopes that with the beautifying of the city, and the building of noble specimens of commercial architecture, there will grow up a school of architects who will specialize their abilities along the lines of distinctively church and religious architecture, so that our churches shall, as in the past, not only be beautiful, but shall proclaim the truths that they are meant to proclaim. It would have been impossible for the greatest architect that Greece ever produced to build a Gothic cathedral; it would have been impossible for the greatest artist Greece ever produced to have painted one of those pieces of Christian art. Not because he had not the skill, but because he was not possessed with the idea; it was not in him. Those great contributions to civilization came from men of sublime convictions and of sublime faith, and if we are to have sublime architecture, we must have sublime architects. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: It has been my pleasant duty, during the past few years, to meet many times that committee of the Institute which has been charged with arranging documents intended to cover the manifold relations of owner, contractor and architect. That committee started out with great humility. It felt that its knowledge of the law was zero. It has worked two years. It now realizes that its knowledge of the law is a negative quantity. What it would think if it should be thrown in contact with one who, like Judge Goodnow, has devoted many years to a special study of the law in relation to building cases, I can not tell.

ADDRESS BY JUDGE CHARLES N. GOODNOW.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen. A while ago, as I sat here under this cast of the doorway of the City Hall at Toulon, and as you sat before me at the tables clinking your glasses, I felt that it would be an easy matter to make most any kind of a speech, but now that the tables have been removed and you are arrayed as an audience, it seems to me much more difficult.

The architects and engineers of this great country of ours are the most critical, the most intelligent, the most enlightened, broad-minded and progressive men in the world. I say that without fear of contradiction, because I do not believe there is a man here with temerity enough to say to the contrary. (Laughter.) And yet it is true, because in the architectural profession a man must know more of the world, must be more of a technical scholar in practically all lines, than in any other profession I know of; and I deem it an honor to be able to say a few words to you.

You no doubt have been impressed with this great city, and have had poured into your ears the tales of the growth of Chicago; in fact its people can hardly talk of anything else, they are so much in love with Chicago and its beauties. My friend from Canada said that when the revival of Gothic architecture came in, there would be horrible things done. We won't have to wait for the revival in Chicago. (Laughter and applause.) Seriously speaking, the architects of this country are the men who are pushing the country forward and are making it one of the best and one of the most beautiful countries in the world.

I passed four weeks last summer on the Pacific coast and saw, in San Francisco, the new invention, re-enforced concrete construction. It was the most desolate looking place I ever saw, miles and miles and blocks and blocks upon blocks of buildings, complete masses of ruins; nothing but brick and twisted iron, and yet, growing up out of that jumbled array were buildings, ten and fourteen stories high, all of re-enforced concrete construction; and in looking over that city one would think, "How in the world is it possible that man can ever build up this city and make it as beautiful as it was before?" Seeing what had been done, the marvel is how man has been able to accomplish what he has, and I venture to say that seventy-five per cent. of the buildings in that town are of re-enforced concrete construction.

My usual talk before architects has been that of the relations of the arch-

itect to his client, to the contractor, and to the public, but it is a subject so broad, covering so much territory, that to attempt to give it to you, or give you any idea of it, would take too long, and the hour is too late.

I want to thank you for this opportunity, and hope, with Mr. Perkins, to see you again in this city within a short time. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Our friend, Frank D. Millet, is with us to-night. It is not often that we see so many-sided a man as Frank Millet; appearing first as a painter of most charming old-world scenes, turning from which to the larger field of mural decoration, and to the smaller field of the art of the medalist, he distinguishes himself no less; as the modern English householder, as the owner of a palatial studio in New York, as a globe trotter, at home in the clubs of Hong Kong and Shanghai, in all his many aliases we welcome him, but we discover him to-night in his true character of after-dinner speaker. (Laughter and applause.)

ADDRESS BY FRANK D. MILLET.

(Mr. Millet especially requested the reporter not to report his remarks, but the reporter, disregarding the request by Mr. Millet, did make a few shorthand notes of his preliminary remarks as follows:)

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen. Mr. Burnham and I took a modest apartment, in a modest hostelry across the road here. I had an hour to spare, and I thought I would pick up ideas. I went over there, and I found what I thought was a company of architects. I began to talk with them, and I found that they were the National Slack Cooperage Association. (Laughter and applause.) I went back to my room a sad man. Now, I feel very much at home in Chicago, although, with the Judge, I agree that this is an embarrassing position, and you will get any old kind of a speech. But I think it is well, as the Bishop said, not to have a subject.

(At this point Mr. Millet again most emphatically requested that his speech be not reported.) In closing his remarks Mr. Millet said: I can not sit down without alluding to a subject very dear to our hearts, very dear to the hearts of Mr. McKim and Mr. Burnham and myself, and that is the Academy at Rome. We are pulling a heavy boat up stream; but we are encouraged, because the American Institute of Architects understands its relation to the Academy at Rome, as the godmother thereof, and will take great

care that we shall go in the straight way and that we shall have its encouragement and support as long as the Institute lasts. We are all exceedingly grateful and feel that that is a tower of strength. I will ask you to remember one little line which rings in my ears constantly when I think of the Academy in Rome:

“How much the fool who goes to Rome
Excels the fool who stays at home.” (Applause.)

The President then announced that the exercises connected with Forty-first Convention of the American Institute of Architects were ended.

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